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Victoria Daily Times.

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C. E. JONES, 36 Gov't St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894 No. 57

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

We want to reduce our entire stock before the New Goods arrive. Look at our SPECIAL PRICES on

Silverware, Jewelry, Diamonds;
Watches, Canes, Novelties,
Clocks, Cutlery, Sterling Silver Goods

THE IMPORTING JEWELERS, 47 GOV'T ST. Challoner & Mitchell.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT THE WESTSIDE.

New Dress Goods, New Flannelettes, New Cameo Draperies, New India Linens, Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns, New Curtain Nets, New Spring Prints. New Goods constantly arriving.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Feb. 22, 94.

BOOT & SHOE SALE

Owing to the success of our Clothing Sale during the last two weeks, we have decided to offer our stock of BOOTS & SHOES at clearing out prices for the balance of this month. Odd lines at cost. Also a general reduction on seasonable goods.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street. Telephone 563.

NEW GOODS
.....AT.....
WEILER BROS.

COCOA MATS—All Sizes.
KHYBER RUGS—All Sizes.
AXMINSTER RUGS—Very Cheap.
ORIENT RUGS—Subdued Colorings.
JAPANESE CRAPES—Just Arrived.
Embroidered Felt Table Covers and Mantel Borderings.
Also Second Consignment of Wall Papers.

PERRY & TURNER,
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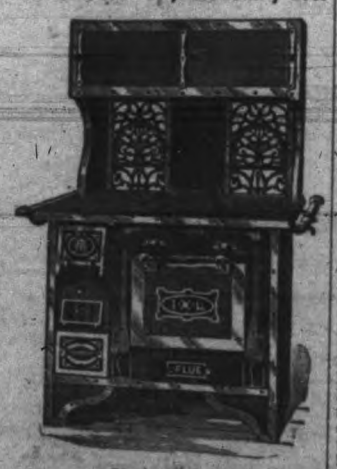
"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—To rent small house with few acres good land suitable for garden, near town, well drained, free from stumps and stones. P.O. box 625. mar2-1t

I. O. O. F. NOTICE.

The members of Columbia Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., are requested to assemble at the Hall on Sunday, March 4th, at 1.30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles McKay. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited.

A. B. McNEILL, Noble Grand.
mar2-2t

I. O. O. F.

Members of all lodges of I. O. O. F. are requested to meet at their Hall on Douglas street, Sunday, March 4th, at 3 p. m. for the purpose of attending service at Christ Church Cathedral.

By order of the Committee. mr2-2t

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

LIME.

ATKINS & BROS.

Have assumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best Lime in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.

Office and Warehouse No. 3 Pandora St., Near Government

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G. BYRNES, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, at 11 a.m.

on account of whom it may concern

The Am. Barkentine "Wrestler."

I am instructed to sell at Turner, Beeton & Company's Wharf, Victoria, B. C., the barkentine "Wrestler," 447 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, as she lies ashore in Esquimalt Harbor. She caries over 600,000 feet of lumber, also two boats, anchors and chains, two suits of sails, canvas, donkey engine, 7 and 9 inch hawsers, steel cable, stores, provisions, &c., &.

For further particulars apply to

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.
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General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Mongolian	March 17
Allan Line, Laurentian	March 31
Dominion Line, Labrador	March 10
Dominion Line, Vancouver	March 24
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg	March 14
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	March 28

From New York.

American Line, Chester	March 10
American Line, Berlin	March 21
Cunard Line, Campania	March 10
Cunard Line, Umbria	March 17
White Star Line, Majestic	March 21
White Star Line, Germanic	March 28
North Ger. Lloyd, Elbe	March 10
North Ger. Lloyd, Trave	March 13
North Ger. Loyd, Lahn	March 17
Thingvalla Line, Hekla	March 10
Thingvalla Line, Thingvalla	March 24

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

The Railroad War.

San Francisco, March 2.—Northern roads have not as yet shown any disposition to join in the present rate war. "I do not think the Canadian Pacific will pay any attention to the fight unless it lasts long enough to affect its revenue," said M. M. Stern, general agent of the C. P. R. Co. "In my opinion the war will be short-lived, because both companies need all the revenue they can get from the business." The best the Canadian company can do at present is to sell first-class tickets to Chicago for $57, as against $32.50 that will be in vogue by the Southern Pacific to-morrow, and by the Santa Fe route on Sunday. T. K. Statele, general agent of the Northern Pacific company, said his company would not attempt to get into the war. He could see no way for it to do so, as the arbitrary rate from San Francisco to Portland, the nearest connection with the northern Pacific lines, is $20, which is just what the other roads propose to ask for the trip to the Missouri river. The Northern Pacific's rate will remain $52 from San Francisco to Chicago.

BRITAIN'S PREMIER.

Reported That He Will Resign Office on Saturday.

RADICAL PARTY STRONGLY OPPOSED

To Mr. Gladstone Resigning and to Lord Rosebery

Succeeding Him in the Premiership—Mr. Labouchere Heads a Forlorn Hope—Intrigue Suspected in Favor of Lord Rosebery—A Great Favorite of the Queen.

London, March 2.—It became finally known this afternoon that Mr. Gladstone had made up his mind to give up the premiership, and intended to resign on Saturday. Up to that time the Radicals had been believing that the private representations they had made would deter Mr. Gladstone from taking any definite step. They had secured some seventy members who had promised to attend a meeting to protest against Mr. Gladstone's retirement, and against Lord Rosebery's selection as his successor. When the news of Mr. Gladstone's decision to give up the premiership came to them, through a private but trustworthy source, they could only find twenty-one men to-day willing to go and make a public protest to the government's chief, against Lord Rosebery's appointment. Whether this demonstration would have had weight it is impossible to say. A group of radicals headed by Mr. Labouchere, is going through a list of members of the house of commons, with a view of sending telegrams broadcast, the purpose being to try to get concerted action. Mr. Labouchere is not hopeful that this will do any good, but it is probable though, that Lord Rosebery will be frightened by what has been said and done, and decline the post of premier in favor of Sir W. V. Harcourt.

The boom for Lord Rosebery has been so open and palpable that it has inspired bitter suspicions of intrigue. It is obvious that Lord Rosebery is a great favorite with the Queen. There are even rumors that he is going to marry one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales.

The radicals are savagely declaring that the whole thing has been a plot of the court circles to hurry the old man off the stage and place Rosebery at the head of the party at a time when the dangers encircling it render it docile. There is, however, extremely little docility visible to-night in radical circles. On the contrary, there are open declarations that a Rosebery ministry would be smashed at once. Active steps are being taken to secure a pledge that the party shall be consulted as to the choice of their leader instead of leaving it to Mr. Gladstone and the Queen, according to English custom.

London, March 2.—The Radical leaders profess that the commons are disposed to acquiesce in the leadership of Rosebery, but the extremists vehemently oppose the appointment. Some moderate Radicals express the fear that Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal means the breaking up of the party.

London, March 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: Gladstone's last failure is pitiable. He has thrown the last bomb at the House of Lords, which frustrated him. He now retreats tired, embittered in his old age. 'Twas the irony of fate that Lord Rosebery listened to the speech delegating him to the task of destroying the House of which he himself is a member.

The Westminster Gazette says: Should the party generally decide upon Rosebery as the best leader before the country, the rank and file ought loyally to adhere to that decision. The Gazette calls on Sir W. V. Harcourt to silence the voice of faction.

The St. James' Gazette says: This is not the first time Gladstone has withdrawn from the conflict, leaving his followers to extricate themselves from the disaster he caused.

T. P. O'Connor, in an interview today, said he regretted Gladstone was so soon to retire, but inasmuch as it was inevitable it was better steps should be taken at once and a leader decided on. He did not think it would avail anything if the Liberal leaders and Irish were to beseech Mr. Gladstone to continue the leadership.

Hon. W. E. Gladstone, accompanied by his wife, left Paddington Station at 3.30 p. m. for Windsor. It is believed that during their stay at Windsor he will tender his resignation to the Queen.

Caprivi on Germany's Aims.

Berlin, March 1.—During the continuance of the debate on the Russo-German treaty in the German reichstag yesterday, Chancellor von Caprivi vigorously repelled attacks made upon him for concluding the agreement, and said he would remain in office as long as the Emperor pleased to retain him. He asserted that the treaty merited universal approval from a political point of view, and its rejection would involve continuance of the tariff war with Russia. The commercial treaty served the purposes of peace as well as the army bill and the Dreibund, and it was the last link in the chain which commenced with the Austro-German treaty. The attempts at economic rapprochment with Russia had been proceeding for nearly a century, and he had only fulfilled the promise Bismarck had made in 1878, that the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Russia should be effected by himself or his successor. The leading statesmen of Italy and Austria had expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the Russo-German treaty, and its rejection would thus mean severance of all ties between Russia and Germany. Said Chancellor von Caprivi: "We do not care for martial glory; the only fame we desire is the solving of the problems relating to the social and intellectual improvement of the people, enabling nations to live together amicably and preparing the way for future time when it may be necessary to bind together a larger group of nations in a great common economic policy. By constantly pursuing this policy Germany has raised her prestige." Kenig, anti-Semite, and Lutz, Conservative, followed in opposition to the treaty. Benningsen, National Liberal, supported it.

ANTI-GAMBLING CRUSADE.

A Clause Aimed Directly at the Newspaper Fraternity.

London, March 2.—The executive committee of the recently re-organized National Anti-Gambling League, at a meeting at the Westminster Palace hotel last night finally approved the draft of the bill against the publication of betting news and sporting "tips," which is to be introduced in the house of commons immediately after the commencement of the new session. The following clause, particularly aimed at the press, will be interesting to the newspaper fraternity in America. The movement is influentially supported, and its promoters believe that the bill will become law without material amendment. The following is the clause relating to the press:

"If anyone publishes or causes to be published in any newspaper, book, pamphlet or other publication, any 'tip,' betting odds, or other information or advice as to betting or wagering upon any contingency whatever he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable, if convicted on indictment, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both imprisonment and fine, and if convicted on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or both imprisonment and fine."

POLITICAL TRICKERY.

How the Ministers Mean to Wiggle Out of It.

Ottawa, March 2.—Israel Tarte, M.P., arrived here this afternoon. He corroborated the facts regarding the trouble in the cabinet over the Northwest school question, but says he has no part in it. It is now understood that Ouimet and Angers are standing by each other. Caron is sticking to Thompson, and it is said that Lariviere is aiding Caron. The latter is working hard to get Haultain and McIntosh to change the regulations and then this will be an excuse for ministers Angers, Costigan and Ouimet withdrawing their resignations. Caron is now in Quebec.

J. McLean, a coachman, fell dead from his box while waiting for his employer opposite the Russell House this morning.

The Colonna Crowd.

Monterey, Cal., March. 2.—Princess Colonna with her children and suite, accompanied by J. W. Mackay jr., have arrived here from the east in the private car "Traveller." The princess in an interview says she will make Delmonte her home for some time, occasionally visiting San Francisco. "I left France," said she, "because I was suddenly made aware of a definite and distinct plan of Prince Colonna to take my elder son from me, and I at once left for California where I know I should be perfectly protected by just laws."

Eastern Canada.

Montreal, March 2.—Coroner McMahon opened an inquest at Laprairie yesterday on the body of C. Duranceau, a laborer. From a letter written by Duranceau, he appears to have committed suicide by taking large doses of opium. The inquest was adjourned. Meanwhile the remains have been taken to Notre Dame hospital for autopsy.

Toronto, March 2.—John Fraser, a clerk in the employ of J. A. Carlaw, local cashier of the Grand Trunk railway, and who, on July 1st, 1893, fell in company with Michael J. Tweedy, a fellow clerk, after stealing $143,000 in cash belonging to the railway company, was taken into custody at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday afternoon. Detective Day, of the Grand Trunk, left for St. Louis this morning to bring Fraser back, he having signified his intention of returning without the formality of extradition. Tweedy, Fraser's partner in the crime, has not yet been brought within the meshes of the law, but the authorities have a good clue as to where he is and it is expected that he will be in custody within a few days.

Toronto, March 2.—The budget debate in the legislature opens on Tuesday, and a motion for the abolition of government house on Monday or Wednesday.

The Entombed Quarrymen.

Allentown, Pa., March 2.—The party trying to rescue the man Williams in the slate quarry at Williamstown, where the fatal cave-in occurred yesterday, has not reached him. The other men are no doubt dead. Remaley, the man rescued after an hour's imprisonment, died today.

For President of Uruguay.

Montevideo, March 2.—The two houses met in joint session yesterday to elect a president, but no candidate received the necessary majority. The last ballot gave Chucarro 44 votes, and Gomensore 42. An absolute majority of 45 votes is necessary, and the close vote created great excitement. Serious trouble is feared and the troops are held in readiness.

California Fruit Duty.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The senate finance committee to-day heard White of California, who made an exhaustive argument in favor of higher duties on California fruits. It is understood the committee has decided in favor of a duty of 1 per cent. on sugar up to 80 degrees. Voorhees said to-day he would lay the bill before the Republicans on Tuesday morning.

YORK AND WIFE.

Are Invited to Visit the Australian Colonies.

SPECIALLY FROM NEW SOUTH WALES,

Through Sir Robert Duff on Behalf of the Colony.

A New York Lady the Victim of an Accident and Also of a Strange Law—It Looks Like Insult Added to Injury—She Will Have to Submit to the Law.

London, March 2.—The invitation from the Australian colonies to the Duke and Duchess of York to visit that portion of her majesty's dominions was received here to-day. It is engrossed upon vellum and is as follows:

"The colony of Victoria, in concert with the other colonies of Australasia, cordially invites their royal highnesses to visit these parts of Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's subjects in Australasia have the most gratifying recollections of the former tour made by His Royal Highness in these colonies, and are deeply impressed with the advantage of such visits in knitting together more closely the distant parts of the empire. This government, therefore, hopes that their royal highnesses may be able to accept the invitation, and if so will do all in its power to render their visit pleasant and successful. Their royal highnesses may rely on a cordial welcome from the people of Victoria."

There is a separate invitation signed by Sir Robert Duff on behalf of the colony of New South Wales, as follows:

"The colony of New South Wales cordially joins the sister colonies in inviting their royal highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, to visit Australasia, in the name of the government and people of this, the mother colony, and I beg to assure their royal highnesses that they will receive the most loyal and hearty welcome to these shores."

MISS LYONS' PROTEST.

She Must Submit to a Humiliating Examination.

New York, March 2.—Material will be furnished this afternoon for a remarkable chapter in the records of the courts of this state, and possibly in the supreme court of the United States. In the fall of 1892 a young woman, Agnes S. Lyon, sustained a permanent injury to the spine as a result of a collision on the Ninth avenue elevated railroad. Ever since that times she has been an invalid and confined to her bed, and recently a suit for $30,000 damages was brought in her name against the Manhattan Elevated railroad company. When the time came for the railroad to put in its reply it made a demand that the plaintiff should submit to a physical examination before the court or before a referee before the case was brought to trial. This demand astonished Judge Pryor and the lawyers on the other side until it was developed that the legislature at its last session had passed a law providing for just such an examination as that demanded. Counsel for Miss Lyon denounced this law as un-American, inquisitorial, degrading and disgraceful and a violation of the letter and spirit of the constitutional provisions regarding personal liberty, but Judge Pryor, although his sympathy and indignation were aroused, concluded that the law must be obeyed. The railroad company wanted the young woman brought down town to a lawyer's office, there to be disrobed and examined, but the judge decided that the examination should take place this afternoon at her home, and that Dr. Landon C. Gray should be the physician, and Charles A. Deshon the referee. The law requires a judge either to be present himself or to appoint a referee. Lawyer Nelson Smith, who represents Miss Lyon, has advised her to comply with the order of the court and submit to the examination. The case has attracted much attention, and a movement has already been initiated looking to the repeal of the statute. If this cannot be accomplished an appeal on the question of its constitutionality will probably be taken to the United States supreme court.

Loss of the Kearsarge.

New York, March 2.—At the naval inquiry into the loss of the Kearsarge, Surgeon Craig, who was yesterday requested to test the sight of the lookouts on the Kearsarge who were on duty just before she struck the rocks, reported their eyesight perfect and their hearing normal. Several lookouts were then examined as to when they first saw the breakers on Roncador reef.

American News.

Carlisle, Pa., March 2.—Salvards was hanged yesterday for the murder of Police Officer Martin in April last.

Paulsboro, N. J., March 2.—An explosion in the nitro-glycerine works at the Repanno chemical works occurred this morning. One man was blown to atoms.

Scanton, Pa., March 2.—A mob attempted to force the jail at Stroudsburg this morning, for the purpose of lynching Richard Prior, the negro who, a week ago, murdered Christian Ehlers, a storekeeper. The mob was held at bay until the police appeared, when it retired.

Trenton, N. J., March 2.—Joseph Walwitz alias Malwitz, a convict in the state prison, attempted to escape to-day. He cut a way out of his cell, secured a revolver, shot one of the keepers dead, but was finally overcome and lodged in the cell.

New York, March 2.—The funeral services over the body of Steele Mackay was held to-day at All Souls church. The edifice was crowded. The coffin was covered with floral offerings. Henry Irving sent a wreath. The body was placed in the receiving vault at Woodlawn.

MURDEROUS MINERS.

West Virginia Colliers Act in a Riotous Manner.

New York, March 1.—The Herald's special from Charleston, W. Va., says: "One man was killed, two others are dying and eight more are seriously wounded at Eagle yesterday in the attack made by the striking miners of the Kanawha valley upon a force of men who were working at the reduced prices which the strikers had refused to accept. At a late hour last night it was learned here that six hundred armed men were on the way to reinforce the strikers, and that they were tearing up the tracks of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway in order to prevent assistance being sent to the so-called "scabs." The governor had at the first intimation of trouble several companies of the state militia to assemble at the armories and hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the scene of the disturbance. When he received a late bulletin informing him that there would be more bloodshed, he gave the order for the troops to move, and they are now on their way to the mines.

The miners have been on strike in the Kanawha valley for some days. John Wyant has a mine at Eagle, and his men proceeded to work at the reduced rates rather than be idle. Nearly 400 strikers responded to a call for a mass meeting this afternoon. All of them were very ugly in disposition, and many of them were fighting drunk. They had discussed the question for a few minutes, when one of the drunken men yelled out: "Let's bring Wyant out." It was like a spark thrown in a barrel of powder. The cry passed from mouth to mouth. Soon the mob, for such the assemblage had become, were rushing towards Eagle, two miles away. But news of their approach had preceded them, and Wyant's men, instead of fleeing, armed themselves with rifles, determined to make a bold stand. They hid behind huge embankments and decided to give their would-be slayers a warm reception. Yelling and cursing, the frenzied strikers were soon on hand. In a body they made an onslaught, clambering over the embankment, and crying: "Kill the scabs; lynch Wyant." A volley of a hundred shots was their answer. It dazed the rum-crazed strikers, who precipitately retired, leaving on the ground eleven of their number, one of whom will never attack a man again.

But they were repulsed, not beaten. They retired, and spreading themselves over as much ground as possible, kept up a continuous fire at the Wyant men. They also sent couriers all over the country, calling to their assistance all the strikers at hand. That this will be answered the last dispatch sent to Governor MacCorkle proves, and it is feared that before the militia reaches the scene many lives will be sacrificed.

The governor will probably go to the mine in person, for he ordered a special train and telegraphed to the captains of the militia companies at Hinton and Huntington to meet his train on its arrival at these points. Included in Secretary White's last bulletin was a statement that the situation looked very serious and another attack was expected every minute. He advocates the sending of state aid at once. A deputy sheriff of Fayette county is upon the scene with ten men, and wires that he is afraid he will be overpowered. Additional strikers from Morris creek and Montgomery are on their way to the scene with fifty rifles. They threaten to cut the telegraph wires. Superintendent Knapp of the Chesapeake & Ohio has the track guarded, but all he can do is to keep the men from tearing it up in places.

FLATTERING TO CANADA.

The Dominion's Excellent Outlook—Hon. Mr. Reid's Energetic Action.

London, March 2.—The Times to-day publishes another article on Canada, dealing with trade matters. The writer says Canada's trade with the United States is not so essential to the Dominion as trade with Great Britain, and the opinion is expressed that the United States will soon open their markets in their own interests. The writer goes on to say that what Canada needs is greater care in studying to meet the demands of the British market, improved transportation facilities and reduction of the cost of production to a minimum by a lowering of duties. The writer says Canada's outlook is excellent. Her credit is higher than that of any other colony, her industries and inclinations all pointing to a closer consolidation with the mother country.

Hon. Robert Reid, minister of defence for Victoria, is still pushing the Canadian-Australian subsidy matter and the Pacific cable scheme. He had an interview to-day with C. G. Earle Welby, assistant secretary of the war office, in which he pressed the importance of the proposed cable upon the attention of the war department. The honorable gentleman will shortly wait upon the Earl of Rosebery, foreign secretary, and will afterwards see Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, in reference to subsidies for the steamship and cable services. It is believed here that in the event of Lord Rosebery becoming premier the schemes would be made a certainty.

The Brazilian Election.

Rio de Janeiro, March 1.—All the preparations for the presidential elections to-morrow are complete. To Americans the campaign has appeared peculiarly quiet and devoid of popular interest. The nominations have been known mainly by advertisements in the newspapers. There has been but little argument in favor of any candidate. Every man who has been named for the presidency or vice-presidency has been praised immoderately by friendly journals. No newspaper has disparaged any candidate. The questions of national politics have been scarcely mentioned; few persons know or care what the opinions of the candidates are. There have been no processions, no stump speeches, no great public meetings, no fireworks. M. Morales, president of the Senate and ex-president of Sao Paolo province, is the leading candidate for the presidency of the republic. Even the Journal, whose insurgent editor was forced to flee from the city, supports him. Much surprise has been caused by the appearance of ex-Minister Ruy Barbosa, as a name in the list of candidates. He was previously supposed to be still loyal to the insurgents; but his candidacy is regarded as evidence that he has forsaken their cause. He was the financial agent of the insurgent government and his defection, if accomplished, will be a heavy blow to Mello and Da Gama. The advertised candidates for the vice-presidency are Dr. Alfonso Penn, president of the state of Minas Garass, and the ablest statesman in Brazil; Floriano Peixoto, the president of the republic, and two others of only local fame. The government organ Opaise, supports Morales and Penn. It published to-day a long leader, urging the expediency of electing them. Several influential insurgents told the United Press correspondent yesterday that Morales and Penn would be satisfactory to them in case it would prove impossible to restore the monarchy.

The Yellow Fever City.

New York, March 1.—The Herald's Montevideo, Uruguay, special, says the sanitary state of the city of Rio is now something appalling, and yellow fever is rampant. For several days the burials have numbered 90 a day, and it is impossible to state the number of new cases. Dr. Banden, a medical authority here, thinks that the number of those seriously ill with the disease averages about 200 a day. Many more of the foreign crews in the harbor are stricken with it, and not a few have died. Intercourse between all warships has stopped. The United States cruiser Charleston, San Francisco and Newark are out at sea for a change of air, the Detroit having returned from a similar trip. There are no cases of the fever on board any of the American warships except the Newark, and the sanitary officers of the squadron are doing all in their power to stamp out the contagion.

The newspapers have been allowed an unaccustomed freedom in their remarks upon the coming election for president, but there is a good deal of reserve apparent in their editorials.

There was a sharp skirmishing in the bay on the night of February 19th, between the rebel launches and the loyal forces near Point Areas, on the Nictheroy side, but the launches were forced to retreat.

The British gunboat Racer and the German warship Alexandria arrived in this port yesterday from Rio. The latter had a clean bill of health, but on the former four cases developed on the way down. Two of these are now better. They report three cases in all upon the Newark.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Santa Rosa, Cal., March 2.—While returning from a serenade last night at the house of a wealthy farmer, recently married, C. Zimmerman, who was under the influence of liquor, picked a quarrel with Peter Roth, and on the latter refusing to fight Zimmerman drew a razor from his pocket, slashing Roth three times across the face and neck. Bystanders interfered and attempted to lynch Zimmerman. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and after whipping him severely they handed him over to the police on the charge of assault with attempt to murder. The chances are that Roth will not recover.

Chicago, March 2.—It was a large although somewhat tired company of newspaper men and members of the theatrical profession that straggled out of the Auditorium hotel between six and seven o'clock this morning. It included representatives of all the leading papers of the country and a score and more of men and women whose names are part of the current history of the stage. They had been enjoying an all-night banquet, with an aftermath of speeches and general festivity. The host was Professor Alexander Hermann, the world-famous wizard and necromancer, and he had taken this method of celebrating the fact that to-day is the 5th anniversary of his appearance as an entertainer of the public. The guests sat down on the stroke of midnight, the dinner was of twenty courses, and the wines flowed like water.

Seattle, March 1.—The Seattle coal and Iron Company is in the hands of a receiver. The complaint of the Manhattan Trust company sets forth that on December 31, 1887, the Seattle Coal and Iron company issued bonds to the amount of $100,000, payable in the year 1917, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The company is in default, as it has failed to make the sinking fund payment which became due December 31, amounting to $30,000, and there is besides a floating indebtedness of $1,350,000. The affidavit of H. D. Williams, treasurer of the company, shows that the company owes sinking fund payments, due to the Manhattan Trust company for the years 1892 and 1893, $40,000 each, besides interest; also interest amounting to $25,000 and demand loans outstanding to about $130,000. John Bryant, one of the receivers of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad, has been appointed receiver.

General News.

Berlin, March 1.—At a meeting of the Farmers' League, Werner, director of the Agricultural High School at Chicago, denounced the manner of inspection of American meats. It is probable the government will take action on their reports.

Berlin, March 1.—Dr. von Lucanus, chief of the civil cabinet, has written to the burgomaster of Gottingen, saying the Emperor is desirous of being associated with the project to build a tower at Gottingen, where Bismarck studied before he entered the army. The tower is to be named after Bismarck, and the Emperor has transmitted 500 marks to be devoted to a memorial tablet.

The Head Ocean Line.

New York, March 1.—The Post's Montreal special says: Another new line of ocean steamers is announced to run between Great Britain and Canada during the coming season. This is the Head line of steamers, which consists of Mishowen Head, 3,050 tons; Bengore Head, 2,458 tons; Dunmore Head, 2,229 tons; and Teelin Head, 1,687 tons. The new line is run by the Ulster steamship company. The British terminus will be at Belfast and in Canada at Montreal. The service will be weekly. The first vessel is expected to arrive at this city about May 15.

"I've tried all sorts of blood-purifiers," said an old lady to a "cutter," "and you can't persuade me that any other Sarsaparilla is as good as Ayer's." There's where she had him. She knew that Ayer's was the best—and so did he, but it paid him better to sell a cheaper brand.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A CURIOUS STORY.

A Plan to Steal a Lot of Deeds to U. S. Land.

Washington, March 1.—James Elder, an eccentric old man of Whatcom, Wash., prior to March, 1891, made a gift by deed to the United States government of five large tracts of land, the present value of which is now estimated at $900,000. Elder had three relatives, for whom he cared nothing. He deeded the land to the government with the request that it be given to deserving immigrants from the overcrowded east. No sooner had Elder decided the land than three distant relatives called on him and told him they would take measures to have him declared insane unless he would recover his property. Elder made a request for his deeds, but did not receive them.

Then the relatives, it is alleged, concocted a scheme to steal the papers from the land office at Washington and substitute forged documents in their stead. When this was done Elder could put in a plea that the deeds by which his land was conveyed to the government were forgeries, and of conse when the papers in the land office were put in evidence it would be clear they were forgeries. William Jameson, of Port Townsend, Wash., was the man assigned to make the substitution of the forged for the real deeds. Jameson came to Washington with strong letters of introduction and was given the run of the land office. As he was leaving at night he said to Clerk Weld:

"By the way, was any one here inquiring about old man Elders case. I heard a good deal of it out west."

"No," replied Weld, and went to the shelf to take down a tin box containing the records.

As soon as Jameson saw where the tin box was kept, he pleasantly said:

"Oh, don't pull them down; it is late, and I am too tired to look at them to-night. In fact, I don't think they will help me in my case."

The next day Jameson visited the land office, and, it is said, abstracted the five Elder deeds from the box. He went immediately to New York, and goin to a lithographing shop, had the five originals copied, even to the endorsements. With the plate he went to a printer and caused deeds exactly like the originals to be made. By a queer coincidence, Clerk Weld, in the land office, had occasion the very next day to look in the tin box which had held the original deeds. The deeds were gone.

Jameson was afterwards arrested by secret service men. The trial will take place in the United States district court in a few days. Jameson was admitted to bail in $7,500 and permitted to return to Port Townsend. The object of this was to allow the secret service department to secure evidence against the other conspirators. In this, however, they failed, except in the case of Elder, who, Chief Drummond says, will turn state's evidence. Elder was arrested in Whatcom a short time ago and taken to Washington with Jameson. They are now out on bail.

Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chaussé, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, billiousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

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Are all anxious to know all about Vancouver Island and British Columbia .....

EVERY RESIDENT of British Columbia who travels in the East is kept busy answering the many questions asked about the new El Dorado of the Pacific Northwest, and the indications are that hundreds of Eastern capitalists, merchants, bankers, farmers fruit growers, mechanics, etc., are turning Westward Ho! with British Columbia as an objective point. It goes without saying that every resident of this Province is interested in the development of our many resources and glad of an opportunity to supply their friends with reliable information concerning this country and its many attractions for the tourist and homeseeker.

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A Well-Edited 16-page Paper,

Filled each week with news from all points of the Northwest, will tell the story of the happenings in this section of the Dominion of Canada in an interesting and acceptable manner. Why not send a copy regularly to your friends, relatives and acquaintances back East? It is cheaper than writing letters and a saving of much labor. Terms are as follows:

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IS UNACCOUNTABLY LOSING FLESH
REFUSING TO TAKE ITS FOOD
LISTLESS AND DEBILITATED
WHY DON'T YOU TRY The D. & L. EMULSION?
IT WILL HELP WONDERFULLY

No. 220.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the Sum of $200,000 00 in anticipation of the Receipt of its Revenue for the year 1894.

Whereas under and by virtue of sub-section 134 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may under the conditions contained in said sub-section borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property, as shown by the revised assessment roll of the municipality for the preceding year, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation, which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the tax payers;

And whereas the total amount of the tax upon land for the year 1893 is $286,346.28 and upon improvements $41,286.66;

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1894, payable out of the annual revenue, before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said corporation to borrow the sum of $200,000.

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Mayor and the Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $200,000, in such amounts and at such times the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said corporation for the year 1894, and shall together with the interest thereon, be payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1894, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. The acknowledgment of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and the Clerk of the said Corporation, and shall be sealed with the Corporate seal of the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this By-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements," and "Real Property," shall have respectively the meaning given to them in section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. This By-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 5th day of February, A.D. 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 12th day of February, A.D. 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 12th day of February, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

No. 219.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Council thereof, as follows:

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipal limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at twenty-five per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the first Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the second Tuesday in April, and the assessment shall be made on the said second Tuesday in April in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the third Saturday in April in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "land" and "improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in section 2 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

7. The "Land and Improvement Assessment By-law, 1892," "The Assessment By-law, 1893," and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 29th day of January, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 5th day of February 1894.

(L. S.) JNO. TEAGUE,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

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5 Cases New Spring Clothing JUST TO HAND. LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Speaker's Decision on the Coal Mines Regulation Bill Sustained.

MR. DAVIE TURNS A SOMERSAULT

Advises the Speaker to Rule the Bill Out of Order and Then Votes Against the Ruling—Dr. Watt's Motion Ruled Out.

March 1st.

In the absence of the speaker, Mr. Martin took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. A. B. Winchester.

Dr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Booth, Croft, Brown, Forster, and the mover, be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the settlement of the provincial lands on the single tax or other equitable system of permanent but not freehold tenure, without taxation of improvements, in order to the encouragement of the settlement of such lands, and to report to the house, with any recommendations as to the legislation which shall tend to the more rapid occupation and tillage of the agricultural lands of the province.

Mr. Semlin did not feel disposed to oppose the resolution, but he would like the mover to explain how he expected the motion to work itself out.

Mr. Brown thought the proper time to discuss the matter was when the report of the committee was presented.

Mr. Booth considered the motion premature. He did not know of any better way of settling the land than by the freehold system.

Mr. Forster said the house was not a debating society so he would not discuss single tax. If the committee could find a better way of settling lands it would do some good.

Hon. Mr. Davie could not support the motion, as it made the house admit that single tax was an equitable method of taxation. He was not prepared to admit that the slystem was an equitable one.

Mr. Anderson thought the best way to settle the lands would be to make them easy of access, and give the settlers a small piece of cleared land.

Mr. Keith could see no reason why the house could not appoint the committee. It would not cost the province anything and it would give the committee an opportunity to express an opinion.

Mr. Sword moved to strike out the word equitable.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the amendment would make no difference. He proposed to make the house commit itself to the single tax or other system. There was no more liberal system than the freehold system. As he understood single tax, it meant a perpetual rental.

Mr. Horne did not think that there could be a more liberal law than at present.

Mr. Forster said the president of the council had in his mind the leasehold not the single tax system. Single tax men did not wish to change the present method of holding land.

The speaker ruled the motion out of order. The right of dealing with lands was left in the hands of the crown.

Mr. Horne moved for a return of all correspondence, papers, orders in council, or other representations relating to the necessity of stationing a supreme court judge in the city of Vancouver.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there had been a tremendous amount of correspondence on the matter, but the government would be pleased to bring it down.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr Kellie, that while the house would welcome a substantial reduction in the import duties on all classes of goods—not luxuries—consumed but not manufactured or produced in the province, it desires especially to urge on the Dominion government that machinery and appliances of all kinds used in the reduction of ores or in general mining, whether or not wholly or in part only manufactured in the Dominion, should be admitted free of duty; that his honor the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Hon. Minister of Finance of Ottawa. The mover said it would do much to develop the quartz mines of the province if the duty was taken off. He read a speech made by Mr. Mara in the Dominion house in support of the abolition of the duty on machinery.

Mr. Booth supported the resolution. One day the members voted for the abolition of the duty and the next day they voted for the continuance in sending members to the Dominion house who supported the tariff. He moved an amendment that agricultural machinery be included.

Mr. Hunter wanted coal mining machinery included. No doubt other members would wish to include other goods, so that all Canadian factories would be closed down.

Mr. Rogers said there was no comparison between mining and agricultural machinery. Good agricultural machinery was made in Canada, but so far miners had to go to the other side for their machinery.

Mr. Adams supported the resolution as amended.

Mr. Croft thought the motion would have more force in its original state.

Mr. Smith said both miners and farmers were suffering from the high price of machinery and the Canadian made machinery is inferior to the imported articles. Everything possible should be done to encourage the industry of mining.

Hon. Col. Baker would support anything that would in anyway remove impediments that prevented trade.

Dr. Milne did not know whether he would vote for either resolution or amendment, as they were both milk and water, very poor milk and very poor water. He would support the first two lines of the resolution which read: That this house would welcome a substantial reduction in the import duties on all classes of goods. He would like to see some definite resolution introduced.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the mover of the resolution wanted to be a free trader and a protectionist and did not know where he was. He seemed to want to do something for his constituents in opposition to his colleague, Mr. Adams. The house had already expressed their opinion in passing Mr. Adam's resolution.

The speaker did not know whether the motion was in order. A similar motion had been dealt with during the present session. He ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Sword moved for a return showing the prices at which the trustees for the sinking funds under the loan acts, 1877 and 1887, bought B. C., inscribed stock.

Mr. Adams moved that whereas there is a very large area in the province north of the Canadian Pacific railway with no immediate prospects of railway facilities; and whereas there are no industries which may be prosecuted profitably without such facilities, viz., dairying and hop-raising; therefore be it resolved, that it would be most advantageous if practical dairymen and hop growers could be induced to come into that section of the province to prosecute those industries, and that it is desirable that this house appoint a select committee to consider this matter, with the view as above set forth. The committeee to consist of Messrs Booth, Anderson, Semlin, Martin and the mover. The mover said that with a little encouragement the dairying and hop industries could be profitably prosecuted. There were thousands of acres of pasture land and the proper climate for the industries.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sword asked the chief commissioner if there was any condition inserted in contracts for the construction of the parliament buildings stipulating a minimum wage for laborers? If not, why not?

The chief commissioner answered that no such condition was inserted in the contract.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the more he had looked at the Nakusp railway papers, the more it became apparent that there was a great deal of information that had not been brought down. He would like to know the distance from one point to another along the line of railway.

Mr. Kitchen moved the second reading of the wide tire amendment bill. The motion was negatived.

The house went into committee on the message of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, enclosing "An act to establish and maintain a library for the use of the legislative assembly, and to constitute a bureau of statistics." The act was reported to the house.

On motion to go into committee of the whole on message of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor with bill respecting the Nakusp and Slocan railway, Hon. Mr. Beaven said the bill should be passed until all the information had been brought down by the government.

Hon. Mr. Davie consented to allow the bill to stand over.

The house went into committee, Mr. Keith in the chair, to consider the county courts act. A large number of amendments were made and the bill was reported complete.

Mr. Speaker Higgins having resumed the chair the adjourned debate on appeal from the decision of the chair on the second reading of the bill to amend the 'coal mines regulation act' and 'amending act, 1890,' was continued.

Mr. Speaker's ruling was 'I rule bill (No. 18) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act' and 'Amending Act, 1890,'" out of order, for the following reasons: First, because it aims to oppose indirect taxation, contrary to the provisions of the B. N. A. Act; and, second, because it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the province that the power to impose unequal taxation does not reside with the provincial legislature. See ruling January 29th, present session.)"

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did not quite understand the reasons for the speaker's ruling as printed. The incidence of taxation did not arise in the bill. The ground he took against the bill was that it was unconstitutional. There was no tax imposed by the bill.

Mr. Speaker said he was perfectly clear in the matter. The bill proposed to tax employers of Chinamen.

Mr. Kitchen said if indirect taxation was levied by his bill it was levied in the general act, as the general act provided for a penalty for the employment of Chinamen in certain capacities around the mines. He simply wished to make the act clear and plain.

Mr. Forster said the general act which imposed a penalty was introduced by a private member and was not ruled out. Every act imposed a penalty and if that was called a tax, every act introduced by a private member was out of order.

Dr. Milne said the pharmacy act passed similar legislation. That bill provided a fine for chemists who employed incompetent clerks.

Mr. Booth said it had never been shown in the house that Chinamen as a class were more dangerous than other people.

Mr. Sword said the bill was not any different than he act now on the statute book.

Dr. Watt thought it was better to allow doubtful legislation to pass the house and then let the courts decide on its constitutionality. It was in the province of the legislature to deal with the Chinamen. But in view of the promise of the attorney-general to bring in a bill, he thought the bill should be withdrawn.

Hon. Col. Baker said it was just beating the wind, to discuss the bill in view of the decision of the supreme court.

The chair was sustained on the following divisions.

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Pooley, Vernon, Martin, Croft, Eberts, Hunter, Stoddart, Booth, Rogers, Adams, Anderson, Horne, Smith and Punch.—15. Nays—Messrs. Davie, Milne, Semlin, Brown, Grant, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Brown, Forster, Keith, Cotton and Watt—13.

The house adjourned at 5:45.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Col. Baker—On Monday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend the public school act, 1891."

Mr. Punch—On Monday: Whereas the navigation on the Nikomekl, Serpentine and Campbell rivers is at present much impeded by log jams and short curves, all of which could be removed at a comparatively slight cost; and whereas the Dominion government have already expended different sums on the Nikomekl and Serpentine with great advantage to those streams and a very small additional expenditure would largely extend the navigable portion of them; and whereas the clearing out of the Campbell river would enable the settlers on the upper part of the stream to utilize the river for necessary drainage and also provide an outlet for lumber, of which there is a large supply belonging to the Dominion government; Be it therefore resolved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of taking steps to carry out these suggested improvements.

Pon. Mr. Davie—On Monday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to further amend the jurors act."

The Armies of Europe.

The military statistics of the European nations supply a suggestive object lesson in relation to our present civilization. The importance of war footing of Europe cannot be over estimated. In case of a general war, the principal belligerent nations of Europe, excluding Turkey, could hurl 14,901,000 men into the contest. The standing army alone of the greater European nations consists of 3,274,000 men. Russia leads the list; her "peace footing" or standing army consists of 868,000 men. These soldiers are drawn from a population of 124,000,000. The enormous strength of this army may be shown by comparing it with the army of Rome during the palmy days of the empire. The permanent military force of Rome on sea and land was only 450,000. France comes next to Russia, the strength of the army being 600,000 men. This army is drawn from and charged upon a population of 38,500,000. The Chauvinistic spirit of the French people has been somewhat modified by the increased permanent military force of Germany, which now numbers 596,000 men, drawn from a population of 49,000,000. Austria, with Hungary, comes next, the army numbering 326,000 men, drawn from a population of 41,000,000. Fifth on the list comes Italy, whose armies number 247,000 men, drawn from a population of 30,000,000. England, notwithstanding her naval superiority, comes only sixth on the list, the population being only 30,000,000 and the standing army 247,000. Spain has an army of 115,000 men, drawn from a population of 17,500,000.

With the size of the country the size of the army gradually decreases until the pitiful handfuls of men are reached who form the armies of Andorro, San Marino, and Monaco. Switzerland is an exception, as the constitution of this tight little republic forbids the maintenance of a standing army. When the "war footing" is considered, Germany leads with 4,000,000 men. Russia, which has the largest standing army, takes a second place as regards the war force, as she can only muster 2,530,000 men. France, with 2,500,000 men, is not far behind. If the size of the war footing of France and Germany be compared with the population, it will be seen that France, taking population for population, is a little ahead of Germany in preparing her whole available material for war. The war strength of Austria-Hungary is 1,753,000 men; that of Italy, 1,650,000 men, while Spain comes next, with 1,083,000 men and Great Britain follows with only 713,000. Switzerland, in case of necessity, can furnish 485,000 trained men.

War is constantly becoming more expensive, and while the war cloud of Europe is settling down, the financiers of the great powers are looking with great apprehension at the cost of throwing armies into the field composed of millions of men. Emperor William will do well to increase his war fund locked in the Juliusturm of Spandau if 4,000,000 of men are mobilized, as 120,000,000 will not last long at the present average expense of armies. The statement which is sometimes made that the fortunes of war are decided behind the green baize doors of bankers' private offices contains more truth than is at first apparent. War is now a luxury, and, like all luxuries, can only be enjoyed at great expense. The fact of the expense connected with modern war has made it unattainable to a bankrupt country, and undoubtedly tends to make even the great powers think twice before leaping. Anything which helps to discourage war and favors the settlement of difficulties by pacific means should be encouraged, so that increase in the production of war material may be regarded as a step in the right direction.

The Jewfish.

The jewfish abounds on both the coasts of Florida and in tropical seas. The jewfish is frequently found in the deep holes and channels in the salt water inlets. A specimen weighed about three hundred and fifty pounds, and was captured near Tampa Bay, Florida. The huge fish after being harpooned twice and wounded in three places on the head with a hatchet, lived two days, and was finally butchered and sold. It required the services of three men to land the fish, and they worked an hour and a half to accomplish it. Specimens of jewfish have been captured which weighed over five hundred pounds. It is said that even the largest jewfish are good eating, the Cubans considering them a great delicacy. Some of the stories related of the strength of the jewfish are very remarkable, and it is said that boats have been towed to sea by this fish. The jewfish will often break hooks and lines which are strong enough to capture a good sized shark. Mullet bait is usually used in catching the jewfish. This fish frequently floats on the surface of the water, apparently asleep and is sometimes shot instead of being harpooned. The jewfish is probably the largest food fish known.

Putnam and the Wolf.

In 1739 General Putnam moved from Salem to Pomfret, an inland Connecticut town, forty miles east of Hartford. Our hero applied himself to farming in the new country with the same vigor he afterwards displayed in his warlike exploits. One night seventy-five sheep and goats were destroyed by wolves, or rather one she wolf, which had infested the vicinity for years. At last the wolf became such an intolerable nuisance that Putnam and five neighbors agreed to pursue the animal until caught. At last they tracked the wolf to her den. The people soon collected with dogs, guns, straw, fire and sulphur, and every attempt was made to force her from the small cave or den. Neither smoking straw nor burning sulphur had any effect on the animal. Mr. Putnam proposed to his negro man to enter, but the negro declined. Angered at this, Putnam stripped off several pieces of birch bark which had become rather dry and rolled them up to form a torch; lighting this, he proceeded through the long and tortuous passages. After groping around for some time he came in sight of the wolf, who growled. The friends of Putnam had fastened a rope to his leg, so that he could be drawn out, if he should be in danger. When the wolf growled they pulled the rope and he was dragged out with many bruises. He loaded a gun with buckshot and descended again. This time the wolf was shot, and he was pulled out again, to the detriment of his clothes and skin. After being refreshed (history saveth not how) he descended again, and, perceiving that the wolf was really dead, he kicked the rope, and in a moment Putnam and the wolf appeared, to the exultation of the assembled people. The torch was ever after preserved as a memento of the occasion.

Rheumatism racks the system like a thumb-screw. It retreats before the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

LIBERAL TARIFF PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled declare:

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used as it has been by the Government as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations:

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of the few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these, and in many other ways, it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction of that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

Good cigars are now high priced, because of high tariff laws. MASTIFF PLUG CUT is making pipe-smoking popular because it gives more for the money.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

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W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming. PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO., The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - Manager

Simpson, Strickland & Co. DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND. Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders

SOLE MAKERS OF Kingdon's Patent Machinery, —FOR— STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

Write for catalogue and price list.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch, 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

A. WILLIAMS, 5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank G. Norris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.

BENJAMIN CARTER.

February 9th, 1894. 1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by Harrison and McAlister, to sell wines and liquors by retail at 67 and 69 Johnson Street, to William Harrison.

JOHN McALISTER.

Victoria, Feb'y 14th, 1894 -30d

The Board of Licensing Commissioners.

I, the undersigned William Baines, of 100 Fort Street in the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented, and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building to be used for Hotel purposes, containing 35 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 149 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets in the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 12th day of February A.D. 1894.

feb12.30t WILLIAM BAINES.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.

Feb. 1-1m

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

Mortgagee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale, by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 110 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.

Witness: M. Young. JOSEPH LEVY.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS, ALBANY, OREGON.

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CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt, answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight mile from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, f7m30. 97 Third street Victoria

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. NELSON, B. C.

THE VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 103 Johnson Street. Telephone 192; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. n4

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S.W. corner of Five Sister Block, 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each m in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja12 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
1y8 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Oxyoke Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.
1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight re cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, C.C. K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
K. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Naval Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK,
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fe13 a.m.,tf&w 1y

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good cook and experienced general servant. A capable and respectable middle-aged woman preferred. Washing children and assist in dress as nurse, if required, paid extra. Only three gentlemen to be waited on. Apply between 9 and 10 a.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. at 201 Yates St. fe24-6t

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6sm&w

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-20t-o11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and grounds, nicely cultivated, very cheap, also some choice lots at a bargain. James Bay. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Govt. Street. f1-1m

TO LET.

WANTED TO RENT—The Rock Bay Hotel Dining Room, on account of sickness. Apply on the premises. fe28-3t

PIANOS TO RENT—Apply at 76 Princess Ave. fe 23-2w

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND.—Brown and white spaniel dog; if not claimed it will be sold in ten days. Times office. mar 1-3t

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES, now is the time to start house-cleaning, have your carpets cleaned and laid, mattresses, lounges, etc., repaired at the lowest prices. Apply to W. Smith, care of Erskine, Wall & Co. Orders promptly attended to. fe26-1m

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

BONAPARTE POTATOES
—AT—
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

John Mitchell, Market.

FRESH KILLED MUTTON.—
Fore Quarters, 6 1-2 cents per lb.
Hind Quarters, 10 1-2 cents per lb.
Free delivery. fe26-1m

Superintendent of Streets.

Applications will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, March 5th inst., at 4 p. m., for the position of Superintendent of Streets of the City of Victoria. Salary at the rate of $100 per month.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, Feb. 22, 1894.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong--
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 25 MILLION POUNDS. If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

Hard Times

And how to improve them. By keeping your money at home and using

PENDRAY'S

ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.
BLACKING, 5c. per tin.
EXTRACT OF SOAP, 2 pkgs. for 25c., 5 lbs. for 50c. (This is the finest Washing Powder in the market.)
DOMINION STOVE POLISH, 5c. per block.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.

SING KEE,
24 Herald Street. Victoria, B. C.
Intelligence Office.
All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken. m1 tf

MASS MEETING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Citizens of Victoria on

IN THE CITY HALL.

Tuesday Evening, March 6th,

At 8 o'clock to discuss the projected railway connection with the Mainland via the Delta Railway.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

A RARE SPECTACLE.

Mr. Speaker's ruling on Mr. Keith's coal mines regulation bill was sustained yesterday by a very narrow majority, and among those who voted against it, strangely enough, was the premier. The ruling is as follows:

I rule bill (No. 18) intituled "An Act to amend the coal mines regulations act and amending act, 1890," out of order, for the following reasons: First, because it aims to impose indirect taxation contrary to the provisions of the B. N. A. Act; and, second, because it has been decided by the supreme court of the province that the power to impose unequal taxation does not reside with the provincial legislature.

Mr. Davie's objection to this ruling yesterday was that it was based on a wrong principle. He thought the bill should have been ruled out of order because it proposed discrimination against a class of labor and not because it proposed either indirect or unequal taxation. He therefore voted to upset the Speaker's ruling. It seems to us that a rather curious state of affairs thus arises. If the Speaker's ruling had been upset the house would of course have gone on to consider the bill on its merits, for no new ruling based on different grounds could have been substituted for the one thus discredited. Mr. Davie therefore declared by his vote that the bill should be considered on its merits, though he spoke in favor of its being ruled out as unconstitutional. We must give the premier credit so far for seeing clearly that the ground taken by Mr. Speaker is quite untenable. The bill proposed to impose no tax, either indirect, discriminating or of any other kind, and Mr. Davie's objection was logical. But the effect of his vote was as pointed out, namely, to declare that the house should proceed to deal with the bill on its merits. Some people are uncharitable enough to say that Mr. Davie wished to be put in the position of appearing to make this declaration, but the theory can hardly be accepted in view of his remarks. The simple fact is that Mr. Speaker inadvertently put the premier in "a very bad box."

It is somewhat interesting to note where the worthy Colonist stands. On Sunday morning last it quoted the ruling in full and argued in its support to the extent of half a column. Now its master argues that the ruling is wrong, and the organ is once more made to look foolish. But then our amiable neighbor is always happiest when it looks most foolish, so perhaps there is no need to offer it sympathy.

It was rather amusing yesterday to watch the confusion caused in the government ranks by the difference between the premier and Mr. Speaker. When the "ayes" were first counted on the show of hands there were only 13, leaving Mr. Speaker with the prospect of a minority. Messrs. Vernon and Eberts had not held up their hands, being apparently inclined to follow their leader. But when a second count was taken—very slowly—it dawned upon those gentlemen that an awkward situation would result if Mr. Speaker's ruling was upset, so they deserted the premier and went over to the support of the chair. The absurd ruling has been upheld, and there is no further chance of the question of constitutionality being tested unless the new house sees the danger of placing so much power in the Speaker's hands.

MANITOBA'S PLAIN SPEECH.

There can be no doubt about the anxiety of the Manitoba people to secure some real measure of tariff reform. The memorial of the Winnipeg board of trade, which was reproduced in the Times a few weeks since, has been backed up by a formal pronouncement of the provincial legislature in the same line. Recently a resolution was offered in the house setting forth the high freight rates as the chief grievance of the farmer, and demanding a reduction. To this the following amendment was proposed, which was carried by a very large majority:

That all the words after "whereas" in the original motion be struck out, and the following inserted instead thereof:

The result of the policy of railway monopoly introduced into the province in 1881 by the contract entered into between the Federal government and the Canadian Pacific railway company placed the company in a position to charge excessive freight rates.

And whereas, the said rates although somewhat reduced are still very high and bear very heavily, especially upon the farmers of the province, and seriously retard the development of our agricultural resources;

And whereas, the so-called National Policy brought into effect in 1879, when the protective tariff was adopted, and under which the duties on imports have since been increased, thus enhancing prices and fostering combines, has had the effect of placing further excessive burdens upon our settlers, thus rendering agricultural pursuits unprofitable;

And whereas, it is desirable that articles necessary to the prosecution of agriculture be placed upon the free list and on all other articles a tariff imposed for revenue only.

And whereas, it is the duty of this house to do everything possible in the direction of securing such reductions in freight rates and the tariff as will tend to make agricultural operations more successful, render our people contented and prosperous, and conduce to the success of our efforts to develop the excellent natural resources of this province;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this house is of opinion that, in order to promote the best interests of the present population and induce settlement, the railway rates generally, and the local rates especially, should be materially reduced, and the tariff framed on the lines above set forth.

The Winnipeg Commercial, which of course takes a purely commercial and non-partisan view of the subject, in discussing the disabilities that hamper the prairie farmers says: "Customs taxation must be reduced. Manitoba, as an agricultural country, is in open competition with the world. Tariffs cannot do anything to protect our farmers and enable them to compete to better advantage with the world, but tariff taxation can do a great deal to handicap our farmers in this competition. Burdens of this nature must be removed." British Columbia should cordially join hands with the prairie province in the endeavor to loose the tariff shackles. The legislative assembly here has pronounced upon the question in a mild way, but it would have done well to make as decided a declaration as the Manitoba house on behalf of the industries of greatest importance to the province. Of course more than that will have to be done. The men who now go down to Ottawa from this province utterly misrepresent public opinion in the matter of the tariff, and that fact should be made plain so that they may not be able longer to work against the province's interests.

Montreal Witness: Senator Howlan's appointment as lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward Island is of an almost purely partisan character. Mr. Howlan's recent record has not been such as to recommend him in the opinion of patriots to a position of such high honor, where there should be no suspicion of partisanship. Senator Howlan has made himself the champion of that grotesque extravaganza held up as a glittering bribe to Prince Edward Island people, a tunnel under Northumberland Straits. The government pretended to consider the scheme, and put Senator Howlan forward as its promoter. Then when the elections came on Senator Howlan resigned from the Senate to run as the leader of the government party in the Prince Edward Island campaign. In spite of his great bribe he was defeated. The government consoled him by again placing him in the Senate. The tunnel affair was rendered more or less of a scandal by a squabble between Senator Howlan and the chief engineer over a question of the responsibility for wrong expenditure of some of the moneys appropriated for the surveying of the locality of the proposed tunnel. Now Senator Howlan is made lieutenant-governor as a reward for such doubtful services to a people who would have none of him as a representative unless forced upon them.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

To the Editor: Mr. J. R. Anderson, government statistician, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Association at Duncan's, complained of the lack of interest and want of appreciation on the part of the farmers of Cowichan in the efforts of the government to obtain accurate information of the capabilities of this district. I consider that this is a rather short-sighted policy on the part of our farmers, as not only will these statistics ultimately prove of great value to them personally, but are also likely to be of much use in attracting the attention of the right class of settlers required by us for this favored part of the province. Any gentleman anxious to see for himself what use can be made of these statistics can by applying to the member for his district have a condensed copy of the statistical information for the whole of British Columbia forwarded to him, and can then judge for himself the great use that can be made of these statistics in enabling a new comer to judge what part of the country would be best adapted for his purposes. I have seen the pamphlets and information issued by other of the newer provincial governments, and in point of reliability, detail and specific information those of British Columbia take the palm. Yours very truly,

AGRICOLA.

Cowichan, March 1.

DAVIE DECRYING THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor:—The Vancouver Island Flockmasters Association, on reading a report of the Hon. Theo. Davie's speech at Nanaimo in December, noticed with great surprise that he had stated at a public meeting that Vancouver Island was unfitted for sheep raising. This association conclude that either a mistake has been made in reporting the hon. gentleman's speech, or else that he is entirely ignorant of the class of soil, climate and country adjusted to this business and would beg to lay before him the information that not only is Vancouver Island eminently adapted for sheep raising, but that by far the larger portion of the island is fitted for any other agricultural pursuit. This society consider that Hon. Theo. Davie's statement ought to be publicly rescinded, as being not only incorrect but also very detrimental to the prospects of the island acquiring an agricultural population. Yours very truly,

THOS. A. WOOLL,
Hon. Sec. V.I.F.A.

Duncan's, March 1.

THE GOVERNMENT GENTLEMAN?

To the Editor:—Some members of the government seem to be afraid that Mr. Speaker might forget that they were gentlemen, judging of the frequency of their telling him that they are gentlemen. Will you be good enough to publish the following facts to show one characteristic of a government gentleman—that he is a respecter of persons.

Attorney-General Davie as a member of the legislative council did condemn an opponent to the loss of his character and living, without trial, without giving him a chance to defend himself and on the word of a paid government official.

Attorney-General Davie as a member of the legislature could not condemn his friend to censure for unseemly conduct in the lobby of the legislative assembly on the word of one of his avowed supporters a member of the legislature, but insisted upon his friend's having a fair trial.

Do those who support Attorney-General Davie know the risk they run of having him some day to be a judge over them? Do they know that it is a custom amounting to a right that the attorney-general can step into any vacant judgeship occuring whilst he holds that office? May the voters spare British Columbia from such a calamity!

J. N. MUIR.

Politics and Gambling in Brazil.

"Politics and gambling" are, according to Sir Benjamin Stone, the great banes of the Brazils. People having gained an ample fortune by collecting India rubber, will start gambling at the top of the river, and by the time the journey to the river's mouth has been completed they are without a cent. Day and night men, women and children sit playing cards for large stakes. Sir Benjamin has lately been in Brazil as a member of the solar eclipse expedition, and he has made it his business to gather facts relating to the numerous revolutions which occur in the country. In one town he found that the people, having decided to "fire out the governor," went about the business in a very deliberate fashion. The soldiers were drawn up in front of the palace, and before the bombardment was commenced were taken in a group by the local photographer. Afterwards, the "firing out" having been duly performed, a second photograph of the victors was taken. As a further illustration of the seriousness of Brazilian revolutions, Sir Benjamin tells the story of an outbreak. The British consul was aroused from sleep one morning by a terrible commotion. On inquiring the cause he was told it was a revolution. "Oh, is that all," he said. "I was afraid it was my men out on strike," and he turned over and went to sleep again. But the revolution was somewhat serious. Between 150 and 160 persons were killed. It occurred on a Sunday, and was successful. Two days later the commandant of the forces met the ex-governor on the street and said: "I wanted to see you. I have just had a telegram from Rio. The revolution was all a mistake, and I am to put you back into office." They called on the new governor, who, in answer to an inquiry from the commandant, said: "Yes, I have had a telegram from Rio. What had I better do?" "You had better go," was the reply, "or I shall fire you out!" The new governor, adds Sir Benjamin, retired gracefully, and his place having been filled by the old governor, both political parties in the town united in a public funeral for the victims of the revolt.

BOSS McKANE.

A Description of Coney Island's Late Lord and Master.

In an article in the current number of Harper's Weekly Sydney Reid describes Boss McKane as follows:

McKane took Coney Island in hand twelve years ago as chief of police and supervisor. At that time the beach was one of the roughest spots on earth. Tinhorn gamblers set their little tables on the beach and swindled the people, unmolested by the police, while their cappers protected them from their dupes. Every house on the lower end of the Boulevard was a gambling den, where play lasted all night. All sorts of games were running, and the police were kind enough to direct inquirers to the best places for faro, keno, roulette, etc. The poolrooms were in full blast. "The Gut," with its mingled white and black population, was the wickedest place in all America.

The change for the better under McKane began immediately, but it was some time before his work showed, as he could not afford to support a large police force. He wisely attacked the itinerant gamblers first. They were an unmitigated nuisance, they brought no revenue to the town, and they disgusted people. McKane handled these fellows vigorously without gloves. Some he sent to the penitentiary, and their pull with politicians did not save them. Others got hurt with clubs, and others repented of their wickedness and opened permanent establishments, such as plate-game stands, etc., thereby becoming rent payers and taking out a license from the town of Gravesend. As McKane got stronger he wiped out the gambling houses and pool room; he raided the "Gut," and jailed a large number of the worst characters. He cleaned up the island, making life safe from end to end. He made property much more safe than one would imagine possible in such a place as Coney Island.

His power had two sources, one being the good-will of the people and the other his official position. He controlled all the functions of government; he made all contracts, audited all bills; he gave or withheld licenses. In fact, he was absolute. The man who opposed him went down by craft or by violence. But there were not many who opposed him. McKane has always been a true friend. He will give to or do will work for any one who asks him for a favor. He rises at 5 o'clock in the morning, and by 7 is in his office in his Sheepshead Bay house dealing with petitioners. Some want money owing to them by the town; some want work; some want the chief to say a word to their wives or children or husbands; some are behind with their rent and want the help of their sovereign in carrying on their business; some don't know what they want. To all of these the chief gives patient hearing and does what he thinks is best for them. He has any amount of practical sense, and almost invariably sends petitioners away satisfied. From his house he goes to the police station at Coney Island, where he observes the result of the previous night's round-up. Any prisoner whose position is evidently the result of accident or inadvertence meets with lenient treatment from McKane. A mere word releases a prisoner. He reviews the proceedings of the police justices, and overturns them at will, and nobody questions, and nobody doubts that he is doing what is best. Ten o'clock at night finds McKane still on duty, and not infrequently in the summer time he is about working for his people till after midnight. One way and another he makes a great number of friends by means of services honestly performed.

McKane has the reputation of never robbing his own people. He has made money and lost it on mortgage in the town, until his holdings now cover a great deal of the most valuable property on Surf avenue, and some of the principal buildings, but he is merciful as a landlord, and slow to foreclose. If he had lived in the Middle Ages his name would have been handed down to posterity as that of the good Baron John.

But there is another side to the picture. McKane has no regard for American law, and never had any. While he was protecting the pool-sellers he swore in court that he did not know there was any pool-selling. Hundreds of people saw him with the pool-sellers while they were carrying on their business. He swore that he did not know of a single gambling place on the island at a time when the Boulevard was lined with gamblers' dens. He ignored the laws whenever it suited his convenience to do so, and substituted his own will.

McKane never had any doubt that he is a good citizen and a worthy Sunday school superintendent. In view of the many good things and the hard work he is doing for the town he never thought it worthy of remark that he should break the law here and there where it was irksome to him. Gravesend was his; the law was an intruder. He had always evaded or broken it in the past whenever he had so willed, and with impunity. He simply pushed it all aside and substituted his own will at the last election. Judge Gaynor wanted the registry lists of Gravesend; the law said he could have them; McKane said he couldn't, and he didn't. Gaynor wanted watchers at the polls; the law said he was entitled to put them there; McKane said he should not put them there, and he did not. He put enough fraudulent votes in the ballot box to turn a state election in a close year; he beat and imprisoned men as respectable as any in the city of Brooklyn because they dared to go to Gravesend on election day; but it never occurred to him that he was wrong. This was all in Gravesend, where his will was law, and they dared not dispute his will.

The Last of the Great Herds.

The World has had the privilege of inspecting some of the photographs taken by Mr. J. B. Tyrell, M. A., of the Dominion Geological Survey in his recent exploration of the barrenegrounds between Lake Athabasca and the western shores of the Hudson Bay. It will be remembered that the explorer met with all hardships that he and his men had to abandon everything, and only got into Fort Churchill with their lives. Their instruments, canoes, camera, collection of plants, fossils and minerals are at this moment cached on the stony shore of the great inland sea. But in his watch pocket, wrapped in oilskin, Mr. Tyrell brought with him the films of the photographs he had taken. Since his return they have been developed and printed, and it is some of these that the World has seen.

The most interesting of all these views are those which show the herds, or rather sea, of reindeer that our intrepid explorer encountered. There were millions of heads of reindeer in some of these herds. He simply walked into the herd, the members of which were so tame that he had to force them to make way for him. So that any of the views represent less than one direction of the compass. At either side and at the back of his camera there were three times as many reindeer as the photograph shows. But even so, the photographs are wonderful in the idea they give of the numbers in the herd.

These herds of reindeer in the country on the west shore of Hudson Bay are the last of the great herds of wild animals that formerly roamed North America. It is true that there are herds of the common deer still in Ontario, and that caribou herds exist north and east of us, and little "yards" of moose are still to be found in the Ottawa river country, and in New Brunswick. But the great herds of buffalo, millions in numbers, and whose rush over the prairies was the most majestic thing that the mind could imagine, have disappeared forever; so have the great droves of elk that flourished in the Western States and up into what is now the country of the Canadian Pacific; even the flocks of prairie chickens, and the millions and millions of wild pigeons that once were noticed in North America have disappeared before the advance of man and his slaughter-loving instincts.

One alone remains and that is these herds of reindeer. The minister of the interior, Hon. Mr. Daly, we hear, has determined to introduce legislation at the coming session of parliament in order to prevent the slaughter of this the last of the great herds of wild animals. He cannot make the legislation too stringent. It ought to be a crime for anybody but an Indian or an explorer to kill a single reindeer. The few Eskimo who inhabit the country are very conservative in killing them, and try their best to frighten adventurers from approaching the herds. But once the news is broadcasted of the existence of these great herds, and already it is partly known, the sportsman and pot-hunter, the hide-taker and horn-dealer will be seeking a way to them and a horrible slaughter will begin. Englishmen looking for something to play with will sail or steam into the Hudson Bay on yachts, and with rifles, guns, etc., hunt on animal destruction. These poor deer will go down in thousands yearly until the last of their race will disappear as rapidly as did the bison.

Just now another small herd, that of the wood buffalo, in the country southwest of these reindeer, is being exterminated in the most ruthless manner, in order that the wealthy in our big cities may use their hides as robes. Why not give the wood buffalo also a chance? At any rate, let us save the reindeer from the so-called sportsman and pot-hunter. Mr. Daly will be supported by everyone in devising a stringent law.—Toronto World.

Don't Cough
AND IF YOU
Do Cough
USE
London Hospital Cough Cure
AND YOU
Won't Cough

Cochrane & Munn, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St.

—The Daughters of Rebekah have postponed their dance until March 9.

—Duck shooting ended yesterday, the close season dating from March 1.

—The royalty on "Mikado" will of course be paid by Clement Rowlands. All the talk of refusal to pay it and legal trouble was drivel.

—The annual meeting of the Provincial Lacrosse association has been called for April 14, at New Westminster, when the officers for 1894-5 will be chosen.

—The annual meeting of the B. C. Coal, Petroleum and Mineral Co., Ltd., will be held at the company's offices, 45 Fort street, on Monday, the 12th inst.

—No remedy has ever before, in so short a time, sprung into such universal favor and demand as Atwood's cough cure, which undoubtedly has no equal. For sale by all medicine dealers.

—The members of the Sunday school of Emmanuel Baptist church will give a concert on Tuesday evening next in Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge. Elaborate preparations are being made for it.

—Bishop Perrin will also address the members of the I.O.O.F. Lodges at Christ church cathedral on Sunday afternoon. Members will be at Odd Fellows' Hall at 3 o'clock and march to the cathedral.

—There will be a special meeting of the city council to-night devoted to lighting. The electric light loan by-law and the three propositions made by the private electric and gas companies will be considered.

—During February, 1,980 books were borrowed from the Victoria free library, 861 volumes being issued to ladies, and 1,119 to gentlemen. The highest issue in any one day was 173, the average issue being 82. Fifteen of the new members were ladies and 32 gentlemen.

—Miss Mary Derdinger died yesterday at the home of Mrs. Cruickshank, 18 Frederick street. The deceased had been a sufferer from cancer for a few years past, and it was from that she died. The deceased was 25 years of age. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, leaving the house at 9:15 o'clock and St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral at 10 o'clock.

—It is urged that there be a large attendance at the public meeting to-night in the Y.M.C.A. rooms to discuss the reopening of that institution. The speakers will be Bishop Perrin, Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. A. B. Winchester, Rev. E. Robson and other clergymen and laymen; Hon. Theodore Davie, Mayor Teague, President Flumerfelt, of the Board of Trade, and other prominent citizens.

—The modiste may have the artistic and aesthetic sense, but except she have the right material to work upon the result will be, not a creation, which every lady desires in her costume. Priestley's well known dress fabrics, by their softness, richness and wonderful quality of perfect fitting and draping, achieve beautiful results in the hands of the tasteful dressmaker. Ladies should ask for Priestley's famous black dress goods.

—The United States Behring sea patrol will rendezvous at Seattle on April 15th on their way north. The fleet will consist of the cruiser Charleston, which will act as flagship for the squadron, the gunboats Detroit, Yorktown, Concord, and the wooden ships Mohican, Alert, Adams and Ranger. The contract for supplying them with coal has been awarded to the Union colliery company. It means an expenditure of $100,000 in Canada.

—The coroner's jury which investigated the death of Charles McKay did not reach a conclusion. The inquest was held at Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon, and a number of witnesses, including the little son of the deceased, were examined but there was no evidence to guide the jury in reaching a verdict. An open return was therefore made. The funeral will take place on Sunday and will be directed by the Odd Fellows. The cortege will leave Odd Fellow's Hall at 1:45 o'clock and there will be services in St. John's church at 2 o'clock.

—The congregation of Calvary Baptist church at a meeting held last night decided to extend a call to their vacant pulpit to Rev. Thomas S. Baldwin of Seattle. The reverend gentleman is in the city, and while he has not written a formal letter of acceptance, it is very probable that he will accept. He formerly held the pastoral of the First Baptist church of Seattle, but of late has not attached himself permanently to any church. He has been heard here several times and is pronounced a very good speaker by all who have had the pleasure of hearing him.

—A large assortment of goods at half price, by order of the assignees, at Johnston & Co., book store.

—Chris Cushman and B. W. Hartnell are still held at the police station. The doctors have not yet finally passed on their sanity.

—The charge against Ernest Jeeves, growing out of the claim that he broke a window, was dismissed in the police court this morning, the evidence being insufficient.

—Mayor Teague and the directors of Jubilee Hospital are in consultation at the former's office this afternoon. The question of municipal aid to the hospital is being discussed.

—The steam schooner Mischief, Captain McCoskrie, leaves for the wreck of the Norway this afternoon. She will bring back the wreckage and the lumber cargo of the Norway.

—Wybert Hall, well known in amateur dramatic and musical circles, will appear in the police court to-morrow in answer to the charge of using threatening language to J. H. Falconer.

—J. S. Clark another gentleman of leisure upon whom one of those unwelcome vagrancy summonses was served, failed to appear in the police court this morning. Magistrate Macrae ordered a warrant issued for his arrest.

San Francisco, March 2.—Parnell, of Col. Daniel Boone's trained lions at the Midwinter fair, broke into a cage occupied by a performing bear this morning and killed the latter. Parnell is the lion that killed his trainer, Karl Thielman, a few weeks ago.

—Carrying out the policy of retrenchment, the city council propose at an early date to combine the positions of assistant chief of the fire department and sanitary inspector. The former place is filled by M. J. Conlin, who is on a salary of $30, and the latter by Alexander Murray, who draws $90 a month. Mr. Conlin will probably fill both on a salary of $75 a month.

—The sealing schooner Sapphire, Captain William Cox, returned to port from the west coast last night. She came back to get a new anchor, having lost her's during the recent storm. The weather has been very bad. The Sapphire has 65 skins and reports the Black Diamond with 10. E. B. Marvin & Co. sent a sufficient number of men to the Triumph last night on the steamer Maude to give her a full crew once again.

—The British Columbia Guide has made its appearance, the March number being its first. The name of the paper sufficiently indicates its mission, which is to give information in regard to British Columbia, and particularly in regard to the lines of travel. Railway and steamboat time tables, notes of points of interest, etc., are furnished fortravellers' use. Mr. Alick. Begg has charge of the publication for the Western Publishing and Advertising Co.

—Of late a large amount of timber has been cut from tracts of land on the Esquimalt road owned by Robert Ward and the Hudson's Bay company, and all attempts to stop it or catch the offenders have failed. However, a few days ago William Splatt was caught removing a small tree and was summoned. He was given a hearing in the provincial court this afternoon before Magistrate Macrae. He was convicted and discharged. The witnesses were directed to warn all in the locality to leave the timber alone.

—Postmaster Shakespeare gives one of his popular stereopticon entertainments at Esquimalt this evening in the hall formerly known as the "Blue Ribbon" hall. In connection with the exhibition there will be a concert programme which includes several choruses by the tonic sol-fa singing class of Victoria West, which for some time past has been studying this system under E. J. Eyres. The proceeds are to be applied in aid of the Methodist church at Victoria West and Esquimalt.

—The conference yesterday afternoon between the city council and Major C. T. Dupont, representing the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting Company, resulted in mutual concessions and the injunction of Mr. Foster will now be abandoned. Among the matters agreed on were the following: Clause 16 of the company's private bill now before the legislature will be amended so that all poles, wires, etc., erected or strung for tramway purposes, shall be subject to the approval of the council; clause 25 will be similarly altered in respect to poles and wires for lighting purposes; the council agrees to the enlargement of the powers of the company to permit them to supply electric heating or electricity in other forms for general uses and purposes. In regard to the maintenance of the roadway between the company's rails, the company agree, after interfering with a street, for tracklaying or repairing, to immediately on the completion of the work, place the street in repair, maintain it in good and satisfactory order for 90 days, and then hand it over to the city in at least as satisfactory condition as it was when interfered with. The tramway company concede the right of way to firemen in the discharge of their duty; allow of the incorporation in their bill of a distinct obligation to permit other companies crossing their tracks; and stipulate that their rails on the city streets shall be at all times subject to the approval of the city engineer.

Gone to Her Account.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 2.—Actress Rockwell, who was shot on Wednesday evening by McNabb, a baseball player, died this morning. She knew she was dying and expressed a frenzied desire to see her husband.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

SUSPENDED PAYMENT.

Green, Worlock & Co., Private Bankers Close Their Doors.

ASSETS $165,000 OVER LIABILITIES

Thought That the Suspension Will Have Far-Reaching Effects—Many Small Depositors Will Suffer—Fuller Particulars Promised To-Morrow.

The doors of Green, Worlock and Company's private bank were not opened as usual at 10 o'clock this morning, but instead a notice was posted up, stating that the bank had suspended payment. This action was almost wholly unexpected and caused quite a flutter in financial circles. The notice posted on the door was as follows:

Victoria, B. C., March 2, 1894.

Owing to the reflecting action of the late financial depression in the United States, followed by a steady reduction in deposits, together with the refusal of the local chartered banks to render us assistance regardless of the security offered, we find ourselves unable to realize upon our securities and investments quick enough to meet the call upon us by depositors. We have therefore been compelled to suspend with a view of placing our assets in the hands of assignees, who will care for our creditors' interests. Our assets amount to about $610,510 and our liabilities amount to $444,900. We believe that our assets, if got in with care, and without undue pressure, will cover all our indebtedness, and leave a surplus. We request our creditors and friends not to embarrass the settlement of our affairs by taking legal proceedings. Wells, Fargo & Company's express office will be open as usual.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.

A Times' representative, who called at the bank this morning for further particulars, was told that F. W. Worlock, the manager, could not be seen to-day, and was referred to the notice on the door. Fuller particulars were promised to-morrow.

During the depression of last summer it was frequently reported that the bank was in a critical condition, but with a little assistance they managed to continue through the hard times, and it was thought that it was again firmly on its feet. The cause of the suspension is pretty fully set forth in the notice.

The bank transacted a very large business, and had the accounts of a number of big and a great many small merchants, traders, mechanics, etc. Green, Worlock & Co. always pursued a liberal policy with their customers and the public generally had great faith in the stability of the institution. It carried the deposits of many citizens, and probably the greatest hardships that will be felt in consequence of the assignment will be among those of moderate or very small means, which class, attracted by the large interest paid on deposits, will undoubtedly suffer temporary inconvenience, although probably not any absolute loss in the end. Of course, all sorts of reasons are given as to the immediate cause of the disaster, and most of them, no doubt, are unreliable or at best are greatly exaggerated. Among the most credible is a report to the effect that a draft on Wells, Fargo & Co., made by Green, Worlock & Co., was dishonored While according to the statement of the proprietors, as published above, that local chartered banks declined to render assistance regardless of the security offered, an opinion prevails that assistance has been given within a few months past, although probably not to the extent that Green, Worlock & Co. required to carry them over the crisis. Another explanation of the embarrassments which culminated today is to be found in the retirement from the firm a few years ago of the Garesche interest, which probably diminished the capital of the bank at a time above all others when it was necessary to have a large reserve to safely pass through the financial depression that has since prevailed. There is but one opinion among our citizens—that of genuine regret that the well known institution, which has always taken a leading part in helping private enterprise to build up the city and province, should be forced to the wall, and the hope is freely expressed that it will be enabled to resume business at an early date.

The bank was originally owned by Wells, Fargo & Co., being founded in the '50's. It handled the principal part of the enormous wealth produced by Cariboo and Cassiar in their halcyon days. The bank was located on Yates street, near the present site of the Times office, until after the transfer in 1873 to the firm of Garesche, Green & Co., when it was moved to Government street and Trounce avenue. Mr. Garesche was drowned on the Pacific in 1874, and after that Mr. Green had the entire management of the firm's business. He, too, passed away on September 21, 1891. F. H. Worlock, assistant manager, became manager, and later the Garesche interests were withdrawn from the firm and Mr. Worlock became a partner in it, the firm name being changed to what it now is.

The failure was the sole topic of conversation among business men during the day, and as the news spread and full nature of the calamity came to be known, the excitement increased. The chartered banks came in for a good deal of censure for declining to come to the assistance of Green, Worlock & Co., and in order to ascertain the attitude of the former institutions to the private bank, a representative interviwed a gentleman who could speak with authority. He was told that the statement did not agree with his knowledge of the facts, inasmuch as more than one bank in the city had extended aid, and that recently he was not aware that any application had been made for assistance.

A-DOZEN-BABIES —For $4.—
Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SKENE LOWE'S,
Government Street.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.

American Schooner Seized on the Russian Coast.

The steamer Topeka, which arrived at Port Townsend on Wednesday from Alaska, brings the news that the little schooner Emma of Juneau, which sailed from Juneau May 8, 1893, was seized last September by a Russian man-of-war on a charge of seal poaching, says the Leader.

A letter from one of the crew to W. Chisholm of Douglas island, states that the case has had two trials in the Russian courts, the verdict each time being in favor of the government. The officers and crew have been confined in a Siberian prison since the seizure. They have legal assistance, and expect shortly to regain their liberty, but feel confident that the vessel will be confiscated. The Emma registers 21 tons and is twenty-five feet in length, and is owned by Albert Ohman and William Hindle of Juneau. At the time of her seizure she had on board Captain J. Johnson, Mate O. G. Hansen and eight men in the crew, all of whom are still in prison. The story of the seizure is as follows:

During last September the schooner was headed for Yokohama, Japan, having caught some sixty seal. After getting a supply of provisions, it was the intention of the skipper and the crew to hunt for seal north of the Japan coast near the Alentian islands. When about 500 miles north of the Japan islands they met with nasty weather, which increased into a hurricane. They finally unshipped their rudder, and one after the other the sails blew into tatters. For days it was a question whether the small craft could ride the tremendous seas running. Finally they managed to run into shelter in the lee of one of the small islands off Saghalien island, near the Siberian coast. Beaching the schooner, they fixed the rudder and repaired the sails and rigging. Starting out again, the storm drove them toward the Siberian coast, and finally a Russian man-of-war gave chase. The schooner was boarded and seized. The Russian commander would take no explanations and took the schooner in tow and steamed to Vladivostock, a naval station in southeastern Siberia, where the trials have been held.

Accidents Will Happen.

The daily press continually record dangers to life and limb. The lesson to the prudent is, carry a small amount of cheap accident insurance, $3000 for 24 hours for 25 cents. Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad street, agents of Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company.

Law Intelligence.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Drake heard the appeal of the Victoria and Sidney railway company from the award of the arbitrators which made the company pay $1,500 for their right of way through section 5, range 3, South Saanich, the property of Edwin John. The arbitrators were G. W. Anderson, A. Jack, with Cornelius Booth as empire before whom the evidence was taken last November. The arbitrators being unable to come to an unanimous conclusion, the empire gave his decision as to the value and damages caused by the road at $1,500. This is now appealed from on the ground that the damages are excessive and against the weight of evidence and that the empire's conclusion is based on a wrong basis. H. D. Helmcken for the owner and E. V. Bodwell for the company.

Robert Gray, charged with larceny, was tried in the speedy trials court this morning. A. G. Smith, D.A.G., appeared for the prosecution and H. G. Hall for the prisoner. The evidence for the prosecution brought out the facts as stated in the Times yesterday. For the defence, John Wallace, W. Sinclair and D. Sinclair gave evidence of the prisoner's good character and Rev. Ebenezer Robson testified that he had known him a couple of years in Westminster where he was always a well behaved young man. His lordship at the conclusion said that to support the charge of larceny, a wrong intention must be shown which was here entirely wanting, besides the prisoner's good character would have been of great service to him on even a more serious charge. He had no hesitation in saying that he believed the prisoner's story and that the coat was taken by mistake and he therefore discharged him.

The divisional court, consisting of Sir Matthew Begbie, C. J., and Walkem and Drake, J. J., are hearing the appeal in Gordon vs. Cotton. The appeal is from an order of Mr. Justice Crease directing a writ of attachment against the defendant, Mr. F. C. Cotton, M. P. P., of Vancouver, for his refusal to answer certain questions, for giving unsatisfactory answers and for refusing to produce certain books and papers on his examination as a judgment debtor before the registrar. The chief ground of appeal is that on the order there was no indorsement as to the consequences of disobeying the order. The plaintiff relies on the fact that the defendant attended before the registrar for his examination and thereby waived any irregularity in the order and further that it appears from his examination that he was perfectly well aware of the consequence of disobedience. E. P. Davis (Vancouver) for the respondent and Chas. Wilson (Vancouver) for the appellant.

All the Nourishment of Prime Beef
is rendered available to the
INVALID AND CONVALESCENT
—BY—
Johnston's Fluid Beef
Which embodies the virtues of Prime Beef in an easily digested form.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

EASTERN POULTRY
At the New CITY MARKET
Fresh arrival of TURKEYS, GEESE and CHICKENS, from Smith's Falls, Ont.
Also Grain Fed MUTTON, from Prince Edward Island.
The above is all in first class order and will be sold at the following prices retail:—Turkeys, 18c. per lb.; Geese, 16c. per lb.; Chickens, 12½c., Mutton, fore quarters, 8c. per lb.; Mutton, hind quarters, 11c. per lb.
Housekeepers and caterers are respectfully asked to take advantage of these low prices.
WM. BEECH, New City Market.

Place a Cake
OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.
The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.
Beware of Imitations.
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufactuers.

Argyle House
YOU
Ought to call and get a pair of our Black Seamless
Stockings.
OUR
White Satin Striped
Muslins
At 10c. a yard, are the best value in the market this season.
Embroideries
from 3c. a yard.
Unbleached Apron and Pinafore Linen, 10c. a yard.
J. Horner & Co.

HATS
Are the last finishing touch of civilization. Savages never wear them; neither does George Francis Train when he can help it.
HATS
Express your character in a degree; your circumstances almost exactly. 'Tis wisdom, then, to wear a good hat and look mankind in the face.
HATS
at least good hats, don't grow on bushes any more than pumpkins do. When you want one that is "good" in every sense, try us.
Stiff Hats, Soft Hats, Crusber Hats,
All colors, sizes and prices. See our fine display in window.
Cameron
The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

FOR SALE
6 Lots--2 Corners
ONE ACRE
The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.
THREE LOTS
Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.
J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

$10 REWARD
Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. 124

Young Men's Christian Association

A PUBLIC MEETING

Of all subscribers, sympathisers, etc., ladies and gentlemen, will be held in the Hall of the Association on

Friday, March 2nd, at 8 o'clock p.m.

For the purpose of REORGANISING the Association.

The rooms will be REOPENED permanently on Monday, March 5th and all persons who wish to become members or take an active part in any way are earnestly invited to attend. This invitation means YOU.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 221-5m

"CIVILIZING" AFRICA.

Capt. Lugard's Exposure of Scandalous Doings in the Great Continent.

It is impossible for those who have been following the course of events on the Dark Continent to read without pain some of the criticisms that have recently been published on the work of missionaries, explorers and colonists. If these criticisms had been written by persons who knew Africa only at second hand and who might be deemed prejudiced in proportion to their ignorance of the subject which they ventured to discuss, one might pass them by with the slight notice that they deserved. But, unhappily, it would be unjustifiable to deal with them in such a summary fashion, as the most scathing of the comments in question proceed from writers who obtained their knowledge in the very scenes to which they relate. Not long since the whole civilized world was startled by the exposures that followed the return of the Emin Pasha relief expedition and echoes of the scandal still from time to time disturb the peace of Christendom. The extraordinary account that Dr. Johnson has given of his journey of inquiry and his disillusions of the hopeful dreams of those who, like himself formerly, had been wont to accept the optimist reports of missionary societies as gospel, have already been noticed in our columns. No less surprising is the story told by Captain Lugard of the state of things in Nyassaland, Uganda and other parts of Africa in which Englishmen have been engaged in recent years as explorers, evangelists and in other capacities. His revelations touching the slave trade are especially astonishing. He openly accuses both the French and the English of not only practicing and encouraging the traffic, but he charges the English with dishonesty as well as hypocrisy in keeping enslaved the young men and boys rescued from the Arabs, thus benefiting by the toil and money of the latter, while pretending to set them a good example. The export of slaves from the east coast to Madagascar has been going on unchecked, he says, on the ground that the French protectorate over that island makes it impossible for England's cruisers to interfere in Madagascar waters. He urges that the policy of Great Britain, since her own protectorate over Zanzibar was established, has been a recognition of the legal status of slavery, instead of introducing emancipation, as the native authorities had expected. But still less excusable is the extension of this acquiescence into the interior even beyond the sultan's dominions. It is true that, by Mahommedan law, slavery is a recognized and well defined status, and down to the time when the protectorate was proclaimed England had no right to interefere with the laws of an independent country, whatever moral influence she might exert in alleviating the condition of the unfortunates. The edicts of the sultans, made under British protection, were never really enforced, and in several known instances (the latest being that of Sir Gerald Portal) they were violated even by British officials. Under a subterfuge, slaves are employed nominally as freemen receiving wages, but without any actual change in their servile condition. The most preposterous example of this concession to Moslem usage and defiance of Christian standards of right and justice is the use of such slaves to coal the English vessels engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. While England is thus hiring slaves to do freemen's work, the owners simply purchase fresh supplies to labor on their plantations. While Zanzibar was independent a great outcry was raised against this form of slavery, especially on the clove estates, but since the protectorate began silence has been the rule. The financial prosperity of the government being so closely associated with the prosperity of the clove harvest may, Captain Lugard thinks, account for the change of tone.

But his sharpest rebuke, though quietly administered, is reserved for the missionaries. He has heard Arabs complain that slaves whom they bought for cash or won in fair fight had been appropriated by Christian evangelists and teachers, who simply kept them for their own use under the pretence of instructing them in Christianity. To the Arabs and the natives this is nothing else than a breach of the eighth commandment. The French missionaries did the same, though they seem to have most frequently purchased them. Captain Lugard bases his strictures on what was openly told him at both French and English mission stations.

No less striking are his statements on the cause of African intemperance. If these are true, European missionaries would have to labor long and hard to undo even a tithe of the mischief that their fellow-countrymen and fellow-believers in or professors of Christianity have caused to thousands upon thousands of Africans by the sale of intoxicating liquors. So vile is the stuff sometimes foisted upon these ignorant savages that in one instance a whole case (wood, bottles, corks, labels and transport included) cost only two shillings. What, he asks, could have been the cost of the spirit? He leaves that to the reader to compute, but of one thing he was made sure by a qualified informant, it was absolutely and literally poison. In a single year the Oil Rivers protectorate distributed a million and a quarter of gallons of such stuff along the coast and into the interior. With it went 62,272 guns and half a million pounds of powder. Is it astonishing that fatal collisions occur? It is only fair to say that Captain Lugard has the name of being fearlessly outspoken. In one instance, at least, he was convicted of exaggeration, and although this instance was one, strange to say, of excessive and unmerited praise, it is just possibly that where he blamed he occasionally crossed the bounds that divide fact from fancy. But even if such transgression were brought home to him, he made it only too clear that in the policy of Europe, including England, towards Africa there is ample room for improvement.

Papyrus Fragments of Homer.

Professor Jules Nicole, of Geneva, has just published the texts of the papyrus fragments of Homer, bought in Egypt on behalf of the Geneva public library. One of these is of great interest, as containing a text presenting substantial variations from that hitherto known to us. In the space of 70 lines of the ordinary text (Iliad xi. 788—xii. 9), no fewer than thirteen additional lines have been inserted. Of these thirteen three are preserved intact, and four more can be reconstructed with considerable probability. It will be remembered that among the Petrie papyri, published by Professor Mahaffy a few years back, was an early fragment of the Iliad (also, curiously enough, of the 11th book), which in the space of 36 lines had five hitherto unknown lines in addition. If the rate of increase shown in these two fragments were maintained throughout the whole Iliad, the poem would be increased by about 2,500 lines. Besides these additional lines Professor Nicole's fragment shows some notable variants in the rest of the text. His other fragments, four in number, are less sensational in their character. One belongs to a manuscript of the Odyssey, the others to manuscripts of the Iliad, but all substantially confirm the received text.

Swung by Electricity.

The swinging of the draw of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Company's structure across the Big Muddy has been accomplished by the aid of the Waddell-Entz storage battery now in position. For four months Engineer V. A. Hewes has been working on the motive power to swing the span, and yesterday, in the presence of a number of the officers of the terminal company, and for the benefit of Chief Engineer J. A. L. Waddell, who came up from Kansas City to see the test made, the span swung out over the river without a jar or a hitch, thus completing the bridge which connects two of the great sisterhoods of states.

The power used consists of two 40-horse-power motors, weighing 3900 pounds each, and is the same system now in use on the Second avenue line, New York. The storage battery is of the well known zinc-copper alkaline type, the positive element consisting of an agglomeration of finely divided copper held about a central copper wire by fine wire netting. To still further secure the finely divided copper in position an outside covering of cotton is woven around it, thus giving the finished product the appearance of insulated magnet wire. This wire, as it may be termed, is then wound spirally to form a flat rectangular sheet the thickness of the insulated wire. A number of these sheets or plates, usually seven, are then united together to form the positive side of the cell, and are placed in an iron case divided so that there is an iron petition between each of the positives. A solution of potash in which zinc has been dissolved forms the electrotype. Upon charging the cell the zinc in the solution is deposited upon the sides and partitions of the case, and the copper of the wire is oxidized; in discharging the battery may be considered a simple oxide of copper and zinc cell, the zinc being redissolved into the solution from the iron sufaces and the copper oxide reduced.

Eight racks are used to manipulate the power, 384 cells being contained in the racks. The cells are connected in series on each rack, each two racks being in a series, thus forming four units, being the same as four individual batteries. These are led into a controlling device, from which wires run from the armatures of the motors. The controller has a single lever that works a cylinder and on which are contact points, by means of which the batteries are coupled in series, giving the different speed of the motors. By turning the lever in the opposite direction there is given three different speeds in reverse direction. On coming to the zero point of the controller the armatures form a magnetic brake, which stops the motor instantly. While in operation the machinery is under the most perfect control by simply working the lever of the controller.

The switchboard has a number of switches so arranged that the batteries may be charged from the trolley wire of the East Omaha street railway company, or the batteries may be renewed by the same current. The whole battery may be charged in series or it may be divided into separate parts and each charged separately. In operating from the batteries the switches can be thrown in such a manner that the machinery may be worked from one-half the battery independently of the other half, one-half thus being in use while the other half is being charged.

The armatures of the motors are of the gramme ring type, with internal fields, these fields being unique in their way, having eight poles and a single magnetizing coil. The motors are geared to the lifting and interlocking shaft and also to the main or turning shaft. Upon the interlocking shaft are friction clutch gears, and upon the centre shaft, which carries the pinion driving the equalizer, are two friction clutch couplings. The turning shaft is cut at the centre and the equalizer introduced, this equalizer being for the purpose of equalizing the strain upon the large rack. The main gear wheel of the equalizer is five feet in diameter, with a six-inch face.

The matter of moving and stopping the motion of such an immense weight, at present being 3,000,000 pounds, but which will be increased to 4,000,000 when the carriage and footways are completed, has been carefully studied out, so that the machine in position can move the draw as easily as a child can lift a lead pencil. In fact, a child could swing the draw of the largest span in the world by moving the lever which controls the current.

Those who were present pronounced the test perfect, Mr. Waddell being particularly sanguine that the storage battery would revolutionize the power used in swinging draw spans of bridges.—Omaha Bee.

Experiments With Milk.

Prof. Uffelmann has made a thorough investigation of the digestibility and assimilation of cow's milk, in the case both of adults and infants, and it appears that the latter possess an absorptive power somewhat greater than that of the grown man. The infant absorbs less albumen and fatty materials than the man, but on the other hand makes it up in solid substances, but the sugar is completely absorbed. As to the salts, while the infant assimilates 75 to 78 per cent. of those contained in the milk of its mother, it absorbs only 25 to 30 of those contained in cow's milk, because in the first place the latter holds a much larger amount, and, in the second place, the clots found in the infant's stomach are so much denser by this milk that they interfere with absorption. Some authors say that boiled milk, and especially milk cooked under pressure, is digested more easily than raw milk, but Professor Ufelmann's experiments contradict this entirely. Again, all bodies added to the milk will diminish the consistency of the clots and increase its digestibility. The addition of water—one part milk to three of water—increase by almost 5 per cent. the proportion of peptones contained in the digested morsels. Diluting with mucilaginous preparations assists this result more than water; the use of gum arabic is helpful but, as the acid of the gum is hurtful, it is necessary to add a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda.

In Close Quarters With a Cobra.

"I had some business which took me to India several years ago, and while there I had an experience that I would not care to repeat," remarked J. W. Goodell of Pittsburg, recently, to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter. "It was in the middle of August and, having occasion to make a short journey by rail, I was invited by a friend, who was in the employ of the rilway company, to ride with him on the engine, as it was the coolest place on the train. We started late in the evening and nothing unusual occurred until the fireman started to fill up the furnace. Logs were used for fuel instead of coal. While he was engaged in throwing logs into the fire a cobra, which had been secreted somewhere among them, dropped from one of the logs, landing on the foot-plate where we were standing.

"There were four of us human beings on that foot-plate and this new passenger made things somewhat crowded. There was no stick or club handy or we could have made short work of the intruder. My companions lost no time in getting out of the way, the engineer crawling out on the footboard and the others clambering back on the pile of logs at the rear, calling on me to follow them. I, however, seemed to be rooted to the spot. The reptile appeared to enjoy the heat which came from the furnace, and made no hostile movement until I very foolishly made a kick at it, hoping to frighten it away. The creature was not frightened, but seemed to accept it as a challenge and advanced upon me. My nerves were completely paralyzed. I knew that its bite meant certain death, but I could not move a step to save my life. Just as the cobra raised itself to give me the deadly stroke the fireman sprang from the pile of logs behind and, grasping the snake by the tail, hurled it into the furnace. The brave fellow, by his quickness and presence of mind, saved me from a horrible death."

Electricity in China.

The streets are very narrow in Canton, as is the case with all Chinese cities, says a writer in the Electrical World, being from six to twelve feet wide, and are filled with hanging wooden signs. Through these signs the wire must twist and turn, because on no account would a Chinaman allow a sign to be moved to make room for the wire, as it would certainly mean bad luck to his business. In many cases the insultation has been strongly reinforced with rubber and tape, to prevent abrasion from the swinging signs.

The streets of Canton are divided into sections of a few blocks each, and each section is shut off from all others by heavy gates, they are closed at 9 o'clock in the evening. The populace is so turbulent that for many centuries the authorities have made it a practice to hold all the people of any section responsible for any riot or tumult in that section. The result is that the people have got in the habit of regulating affairs in their section without any reference to the powers that be. The electrician of the Canton plant had the occasion to see the effect of this in an instance where a store wanted lights, but the wires could not be run, because one man objected to having a hole cut in his house for securing a pole. The man wanting lights informed his neighbors, and a delegation waited upon the individual and soon induced him to withdraw his objection.

At first there was considerable objection to the plant being put up, but now it has become very popular, and is used in houses and stores; even fruit and nut stands use them in the street, the wires being led from the nearest house. The light is now so popular that thousands of lamps could be put in all over the city if the station was large enough to supply them, but its limit is now reached and difficulty is experienced in building a larger one, as the franchise for the entire Canton province is in the hands of one man, and he wants to make too much out of it.

The Chinese are great people to expect private commissions on every thing they have a hand in, and the management of the company, one and all, manage to steal something. One man, who has had the handling of the money, will hold back needed supplies and wages, another, less fortunate, will go to the station and steal coal and oil, and if there is any objection the engineer is told it is none of his affair. In fact, though the plant is a success from an electrical and mechanical point of view, it is kept running under considerable difficulty. In Canton two attempts were made to steal the street wires soon after the station was started, but, unfortunately for the thieves, the wires were alive, and though no one was killed, no attempts have since been made, inhabited by a bad Joss, as they are now thought to be.

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RAILWAYS.

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TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND READ UP.				SOUTH BOUND READ DP.		
No. 3 Passenger Daily.	No. 1 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Wellington.
Dep. 8.00 A.M.	Dep. 2.00 P.M.		VICTORIA	Ar. 12.45 P.M.	Ar. 6.30 P.M.	
8.04	2.04	1	ESQUIMALT	12.41	6.26	
8.14	2.14	3	GOLDSTREAM	12.30	6.15	
8.20	2.20	4	SUTTLE SIDING	12.24	6.09	
8.30	2.30	6	SEA WINGS LANDING	12.15	5.59	
8.37	2.37	7	COBBLE HILL	12.08	5.52	
8.47	2.47	9	MCKINNON'S	11.58	5.42	
8.57	2.57	11	DUNCANS	11.47	5.31	
9.11	3.11	14	SOMENOS	11.33	5.17	
9.18	3.18	16	CHEMAINUS	11.26	5.10	
9.36	3.36	23	OYSTER BAY SIDING	11.08	4.52	
9.50	3.50	29	NANAIMO Arr.	10.54	4.38	
			NANAIMO Dep.	10.45	4.30	
10.10	4.10	38	WELLINGTON Arr.	10.25	4.10	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

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H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

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Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

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ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

TO PUMP THE CZAR.

Daring Attempt by French Officials to Learn State Secrets.

Paris, March 1.—A sensation has been caused in this city and elsewhere by the publication in the Figaro of an article in which the czar of Russia, Princess Marie d'Orleans, wife of Prince Waldemar of Denmark; Count de Beauchamp, French military attache at Copenhagen; General Borius, secretary general and chief of the military household of President Carnot, and others play conspicuous roles. Some idea of the gravity of the revelations may be gathered from the fact that Premier Casimir Perier to-day submitted to President Carnot for his signature a decree removing Count d'Aunay, ex-minister to Copenhagen, from the diplomatic service on account of his connection with the affair.

The revelations are associated with the Franco-Russian alliance, and appear to have been, generally speaking, the results of intrigues carried on behind the backs of the Dupuy ministry. The chief incident mentioned in connection with the revelations is the alleged attempt to obtain, through Princess Marie d'Orleans, an idea of the czar's feeling on the scope of the Franco-Russian alliance. With this object in view, Captain Beauchamp is alleged to have approached the Princess, telling her of the information required by the French government, or rather by President Carnot. The princess, acording to the story, is said to have replied vaguely to the suggestions of Captain Beauchamp, who subsequently handed four written questions to the favorite of the czar, asking the princess to try and obtain answers to them. Later Captain Beauchamp wrote the princess, saying a reply was awaited at the Elysee palace.

Then it seemed that it occurred to the princess that she could not allow the matter to proceed further without placing herself in a false position towards the French government, and consequently she sent for the French minister at Copenhagen, Count d'Aunay, and informed him that she felt bound not to leave the government in the dark in regard to what was going on. The facts were immediately communicated to the French government, and it appears the princess was induced to give up the questions. The Dupuy cabinet, a few days later, came to grief, and when the present ministry was formed the French minister to Denmark, Count d'Aunay, went to Paris and delivered the documents to Premier Casimir-Perier, with the result already told. In conclusion it may be mentioned that Captain Beauchamp has been recalled from Copenhagen and given a year's leave of absence.

Heavy Opium Seizure.

Tacoma, March 1.—Between 300 and 400 pounds of opium was seized Saturday night at the Hotel Nicollet, formerly the Lafayette House. The seizure has been kept secret, while an effort has been made to trap the smuggler, who left the dope at the hotel in two big trunks, one a Saratoga and the other a square iron trunk. He came to the hotel at dusk Saturday night and asked for a room. An express wagon had his trunks at the door. They were placed in his room and he departed hurriedly, saying he had to meet his wife, who was coming from Spokane. He never returned. A few hours later several custom house officers raided the hotel and gave a description of the trunks. Proprietor T. F. Carley at first refused to allow them to enter his guest's room, which was No. 10, saying he did not propose to have his personal effects disturbed. The badges of the officers were then displayed, and the officers secured the trunks.

Preparations for Incendiaries.

Chicago, March 1.—Guards with rifles on their shoulders and belts stuck full of cartridges patrolled the court of honor in Jackson park to-night, with instructions to keep their eyes open for men who looked as if they might set the buildings on fire. An extra line of guards was also thrown about the machinery hall. Inside the building Columbian guards, who usually carry nothing more dangerous than a Roman sword, patrolled their beats with revolvers. During the night Colonel Rice surprised the regular army officers by sending to their headquarters of the department of Missouri for a number of extra rifles and a quantity of ammunition. A special courier, who came with sealed orders for the rifles and ammunition, did not start to the park until after nightfall. It was learned to-day that Inspector Hunt sent half a dozen detectives from the Hyde park station into the park on Saturday afternoon soon after the fire was discovered in the agricultural building. Their presence was not known either to the Columbian guards or to the South park policemen. Inspector Hunt detailed men on his own responsibility to mingle with the loafers and suspicious characters and see what they could learn about the origin of the fires. The inspector, like Colonel Rice, is puzzled to account for the number of incendiary fires. He is inclined to think that they are the work of a maniac, who will some day boast that he is the man who burned down the fair.

Romantic History of a Royal Relic.

Within sight of the famous fortress of Galatz is the humble spire of the village church of Nuendorf, marking the spot where one of the most precious relics of Queen Marie Antoinette has for more than a quarter of a century lain concealed. In the sacristy is preserved with pious care the kerchief, trimmed with Brussels lace, which that unhappy sovereign wore on the day of her execution. The way in which this relic, which still bears traces of the Queen's tears, found its way into the little church of a poor Silesian village is quite a romance. The queen bequeathed the kerchief to her confessor, the Abbe de l'Orme, an Augustinian friar, who emigrated to England soon after her tragic death. On his decease in 1805 he left this cherished memento by will to Father John Strobach, another member of his order, who lived at Breslau. Father Strobach, dying five years later, just as the property of the convent was being secularized, the queen's kerchief was put up to auction with other goods and chattels, and was knocked down for 37 thalers to a certain Canon Leydel. The purchaser offered to give it to the imperial family of Austria if the emperor would consent to intercede on behalf of the convent with the Prussian government. The emperor refused his good services, so Leydel kept the kerchief, which passed after his death to Father Kablert at Klein Krosiel, whose sister lived at Neundorf. When visiting her, Jaschke promised to bequeath the treasure to the priest of that village; but as he died intestate it was again put up to auction, this time bringing only four thalers. The expectant legatee, however, traced the kerchief to one Wenzel Holzel, and was fortunate enough to buy it from him. It was then transferred to his modest treasury of the village church, where it has since been carefully guarded.

Drainage of the Valley of Mexico.

According to the British consul at Mexico, the great work of draining the valley of Mexico, over thirty miles of canal and six miles of tunnel, is within measureable distance of completion. On May 16, 1893, 63.19 per cent. in the grand canal had been excavated. When finished this canal will be 29 3-8 miles long. Of the tunnel 70.63 per cent. had been completed, and of the remainder 983 lineal yards of heading—perhaps the most troublesome part of the work—had been done. The total cost of the canal and tunnel, from the time when the committee of management took charge of the work in 1886 to last May, has been over $7,000,000. Though a great deal of money has been expended, mostly in preliminary work and surveying, very little of the canal and tunnel had been constructed, so that the foregoing measurements may be fairly taken to represent the work done for the given amounts. The cost of the work has been heavier than was expected. When the contract for constructing the canal was let to Messrs. Pearson & Son in 1885, the cost was estimated at about $5,000,000. A sum of $3,800,000 has been spent, and about $2,300,000 more will be required to complete it. Owing to the unexpected amount of water met with in working the tunnel, the cost per lineal yard has been much in excess of the contract price. As the water is completely dominated along the whole line of the tunnel, and all the ventilating shafts are finished and equipped, it is probable that the estimate for finishing the work, which is based on the average cost per yard, will be found to be within the mark.

Chemical Action of the Sea.

A little consideration will show that all the known chemical elements—and even the unknown ones, too—must be contained in solution in the waters of the ocean. Rivers flowing over the land are continually taking up mineral matter in solution, and these substances are all added to the mass of materials dissoived in the oceanic waters. The Thames every day carries to the North sea some 2,000 tons of dissolved material, and if all the rivers of the globe work at something like the same rate, 20,000,000 tons of mineral matter must day by day be added to the store of materials held in solution by the ocean.

Now, all the chemical elements are capable of entering into compounds which are to a greater or less extent soluble in water, and hence we cannot doubt that in the enormous mass of materials dissolved in the vast body of sea water on our globe all the elementary bodies must be represented.

It is true that the chemist, by his most refined methods of analysis, is unable to determine the proportion, even if he is able to determine the presence, of the rarer elementary substances which occur only as "minute traces" in sea water. When a large quantity of sea water is evaporated, we get a mass of chlorides and sulphates that can be separated by analysis; but then the very delicate tests of spectral analysis fail to make manifest many of the rarer metals and other elementary bodies that must certainly be present in the mass. In a well-known case, the copper sheathing of a vessel has been proved to have taken up silver from the sea water by electro-chemical action, though it is probable that all our ordinary analytical processes would have failed to reveal the existence of the metal in the water itself.—The Fortnightly Review.

Learned Greek When a Baby.

Professor Joanna Baker, the Iowa linguist, avoided the fate of average prodigies who blossom early and die shortly afterwards. The prime of life found her established in a useful career as instructor in Greek language, literature and philosophy at Simpson College, Indianola. All the arguments against early drill in the languages were upset in her experience and the result indicates to the Indianapolis Sentinel that the German method of putting children at Latin and Greek is not so cruel after all. Miss Baker's parents taught her Greek and Latin conjugations for amusement as soon as she could speak clearly, and she learned them as thoroughly as children do nursery rhymes. In her fourth year she studied Greek, French and Latin systematically, a short lesson each day. Even then she had ample time for the amusement suited to her age, and before she was 8 years old had finished all the primary books in those languages and finished them thoroughly. At 12 years of age she had added something of Herodotus, Demosthenes, Sallust and Cicero and then took up mathematics. At 14 she had read Edipus Tyrannus in Greek and made a lexicon of it with critical notes on the text. At the age when most boys enter college Miss Baker had read all the Greek and Latin of a college course, and while yet in her teens was appointed tutor in Greek at Simpson College, with a degree, and after one year's study of music and German, and also published an original literal translation of Plato's "Apology," which was a credit to scholarship. In 1882, at the age of 20, she graduated at Cornell College with a degree, after one year within its walls, having already passed some years at Algona College and at Simpson as a student. Four years later she entered Du Pauw University and was graduated with the degree of A. M. after two years' study, and was elected instructor of Greek and Latin in that institution. After filling the position one year she returned to Simpson College and took the chair of Greek, which her father had held during her early childhood.

It is a pleasure to add to this remarkable story the fact that its heroine was not compelled to sacrifice all that makes life worth living in order to become a great linguist. Her musical abilities were cultivated to a high degree, family and social ties were kept warm, and the outside world as well as her college associates knew that the woman's soul was not starving the while her head pushed eagerly on to the conquest of ancient and medieval lore.

"All signs fail"—except pimples and blotches. These never fail to indicate an impure condition of the blood, which may be thoroughly cleansed and renewed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The most efficacious and economical of blood purifiers.

The Alpini.

From time to time we read of a possible sudden attack upon Italy by a French army. There is little chance that such a surprise would succeed. By a judicious arrangement of forts and batteries, Italy has made her frontier very formidable, and a judicious distribution of strong garrisons does the rest. Among the soldiers stationed near the French frontier are the Alpini, the most efficient force of mountaineers in the world. These troops recruit themselves out of the herdsmen, hunters, cottagers, charcoal burners and—smugglers of the Alps, people whose physical training is superior to any other men in Europe. Their officers are chosen out of the famous Bersaglieri regiments, their non-commissioned officers from their own ranks, but with a most careful attention to their physical and intellectual ability. The value of these troops may be judged from the fact that the French military authorities have endeavored to raise some regiments after the pattern of the Alpini.—H. Roesch, in Daheim, Leipzig.

Clumsy Dancers.

Clumsiness in dancing has for a long time been regarded as a most unpardonable sin at the various royal and imperial courts of Europe, where the highly polished and parquetted floors of the palaces and the spurs which form part and parcel of every full dress uniform render waltzing a matter of some danger. At Berlin accidents of this kind are said to have been so frequent until a year ago that shortly after Christmas Emperor William summoned the General commanding the various troops stationed in and around Berlin and instructed him to direct those officers who were not able to dance properly to abstain from attempting to do so at imperial entertainments. Since young officers are put through their paces by their seniors, and are obliged to display a certain proficiency in pas seuls around the messroom billiard table before being allowed to dance at court, says Vogue.

On one occasion, a court ball at Berlin a young cavalry subaltern incurred the anger of the late Prince Frederick Charles by tripping up his partner. The Prince assailed the young officer so bitterly that the late Emperor Frederick, then only Crown Prince, was obliged to intervene. At the Viennese court a young secretary of the Roumanian Legation once fell so unfortunately while dancing with one of the Archduchesses that he came down in a sitting position on her face, causing her Hapsburg nose to bleed. It is scarcely necessary to add that he left Vienna the next day, and a week later obtained his transfer to another post.

The Duke of Aosta, a nephew of King Humbert of Italy, broke his ankle last winter while waltzing at a ball given at Rome by the popular Mme. le Ghaitt, the wife of the Belgian Minister at Washington, and a few weeks before the tragedy at Meyerling the now widowed Crown Princess Stephanie had a nasty fall, due to the gauchiere of a cavalry officer with whom she was waltzing. Emperor Francis Joseph was much annoyed, and so, too, was the late Crown Prince Rudolph, who spoke his mind in no measured terms to the culprit. Far more polite was the Emperor Napoleon III, when at the Tuileries ball a middle aged officer and his fair partner came to grief. As the mortified lancer scrambled to his feet the Emperor kindly extended a hand to help him, and turning to the lady remarked: "Madame, this is the second time that I have seen the Colonel fall; the first time was on the battlefield of Magenta."

Ice Water Baptism.

Springfield, O., Feb. 28.—A remarkable spectacle to-day was the baptism of 108 recent converts to the Second Baptist Colored Church in the icy waters of Lagonda creek. The services were delayed until a channel could be cut in the ice at the banks to the current of the stream. Rev. Mr. Taylor, encased in a rubber suit, then waded into the stream nearly to his armpits, and after praying passed the next two hours immersing converts. The choir stood on the banks and sang hymns, and many of the converts, after reaching shore, in a frenzy of religious excitement passed through 2,000 spectators lining the banks shouting and praying for joy. Many of these people had their clothing frozen to their bodies and were quickly taken in carriages to their homes.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

A Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A combination of Milk Granules with the finest barley, which has been subjected to a treatment by which it is rendered easily digestible.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

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Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.

Repairs of every description.

New York Hotel Building, Yates Street, Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

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HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. R. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Finnamaffell, Gorge Road.

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Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private ailments.

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 10 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialist of the old famous Hudyan Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made, it is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed cover). Write, guarantee given to cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of charge. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ONE MORE FOR WHISKEY.

A Drunken Indian's Deed—The Returns for February.

Nanaimo, March 2.—Yesterday Constable Dougall brought up Louis Joe, an Indian, on a charge of aggravated assault on his mother-in-law. Joe was at the Koksilah camp, and imbibed too freely of fire water, in consequence of which a quarrel ensued with his mother-in-law. Joe picked up a piece of board and beat the woman unmercifully, and several other women who tried to stop him also received a share of the punishment. Joe's mother-in-law is in a critical condition, and it is feared she will not recover.

The coroner's jury which sat on the inquest touching the death of Charles Vater at Wellington last Saturday returned a verdict of accidental death.

The custom house returns for the past month were:

Duty collected	$ 3,279 33
Sick M. D.	242 80
Miscellaneous	66 50
Total	$3,558 72
IMPORTS.	
Goods imported free	$ 832
Dutiable	10,899
Total	$ 11,731

The total average attendance at the Nanaimo city schools for the month of February was 652.73.

Persons who frequent the Y. M. C. A. rooms without being members are notified that such will not be permitted in future.

Some enthusiast in the Salvation Army barracks last evening called fire, and it took the fire department about two minutes to arrive on the scene. Chief Scales said he would run the jester in if he knew him.

ALBERNI NEWS.

Need of a Telegraph Line—Indignation Meeting to be Held.

Alberni, Feb. 28.—The weather is alternately frost, snow, rain and sunshine. A big lot of hay is expected in by the Maude, as the stocks are about exhausted.

When are we to have the telegraph so long promised to be put in? A case in point is now showing the necessity of it. The bark Carrolton is in distress off Village Island, Barclay Sound. The captain wants a tug boat, and sent up to Alberni on Monday to telegraph to Victoria or Port Townsend for one. The Swashes who brought the message say the vessel is now in safe anchorage, but was nearly wrecked on a rock. Nothing could be done here until the mail came out again. This, of course, is the proper place for a telegraph station, and money was voted for the purpose last spring, but nothing has been done up to the present. The Dominion agent, who has this in hand, our member (Mr. Hasten) ought to go for.

An indignation meeting is to be held in the court house here on Saturday to protest against any appointment of a government agent here, except such a one as the district may nominate and approve of. A suitable candidate will be selected and a petition in his favor duly signed and sent to the government. We shall wait the result.

ON THE YUKON.

Miners Who Have Done Well—Prospects for the Coming Season.

Captain Wm. Moore has received a letter from one of his sons in Alaska, which thus speaks of matters on the Yukon: "There are several white men with their families going in this spring, amongst whom are Joe Snow, George Snow and family and Dr. Tam and wife. There are fifteen miners going up tonight on the Sealion. I was speaking with a man who came out of the Yukon, who says Healey's new steamer is not powerful enough. She gets stuck down at the Ramparts sometimes and cannot make time at all." Another son of Captain Moore's is now at a point 800 miles up the Kyukuk, a tributary of the Yukon.

The Alaska News, published in Juneau, on February 22nd had the following:

"The first winter party from the Forty Mile, on the Yukon river, arrived on the steamer Rustler at 1 p.m. to-day. They are H. Henderson and Hank Wright, miners; John Reed, a saloon keeper, and a halfbreed named Pitka, in the employ of Wright. They left Forty Mile December 18th and arrived at Wilson's February 8th, making the trip in fifty-three days. They had a hard time of it, were blinded by the snow, and almost lost their way on the summit. But they were feeling good, as they have about $15,000 in gold dust safely locked up in the Occidental hotel safe. They intend returning to Forty Mile in April. They left Forty Mile on December 18th with two sleds hauled by two teams of dogs, having five dogs in one and four in the other. Each sled had a load of about three hundred pounds, consisting of blankets, tent, Yukon sheet iron stove, grub, dried salmon and wearing apparel. They made from ten to fifteen miles a day travelling on the ice on the Yukon river. At the end of three hundred miles the snow became deeper and the ice rougher, compelling the unloading of the tent, stove, and some of their extra effects, which they cached. They topped over one day. Some days the thermometer was over 65 degrees below zero. Several times the dogs' feet were frozen to the ice, and the men's faces, feet and hands were nipped by the intense cold, compelling a halt. They met with no great difficulty until they reached the foot of the divide on the Yukon side. They made an attempt to cross, but the snow and wind blinded them. They wrapped up in blankets and lay in the snow three days and two nights, eating frozen bread and beans thawed out by their five candles. Snow was melted by the candles to get water to drink. The storm abating, they retreated to the timber on Lake Bennett, taking one sled. They made camp and kept a fire going to dry out their clothes and blankets, staying there two nights and a day. They made up a lunch of four pounds of bread and three pounds of bacon, and started for Wilson's, leaving the sled and blankets at camp. They nearly lost their way, but finally reached Wilson's, almost exhausted, having eaten only one meal from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. the following day. They had left their $15,000 of gold dust at the first camp where they were buried by the snow. Seven dogs followed them over the divide and two remained at the Bennett lake camp. They were out of dried salmon, and had not given the dogs anything to eat for five days. One dog was caught in a trap and had to be killed. After a ten days' rest at Wilson's they recrossed the summit to get the gold dust and camp outfit. Hank Wright remained at Wilson's, sending an Indian in his place. They crossed the divide, got the dust, two sleds and effects, and returned to Wilson's, making it in thirty hours. The Chilcat Indian gave out and had to be helped. They found one of the dogs at Bennett lake frozen to death and the other almost dead from starvation, living for fifteen days with nothing to eat. It was given bread and dried salmon and was able to walk to Wilson's. It was even chances whether they would survive or not on the summit, but they managed at last to get their bearings and push through. The snow is very deep on the summit, but packed hard, so that it will hold one up without snowshoes. At the base the snow is very soft. James Healey and party were to leave Forty Mile about the middle of January for Juneau."

Marine

W. Turpel has been awarded the contract to repair the steamer J. R. McDonald.

The shipping returns for February are: Entries—Deep sea, 56; coast waters, 89. Clearances—Deep sea, 52; coast waters, 86.

The new sealing schooner Shelby is in Port San Juan with sixteen skins. This is her maiden trip.

Four deck hands, deserters from the sealing schooner Triumph, Captain C. Cox, arrived here last evening from Pachena where they left the schooner. They were followed a few hours later by the second mate, who came in and engaged four men in place of the deserters and left again last evening to join the schooner. The Triumph had 142 skins.

It was reported late this afternoon that the American tug Tyee had towed an American ship aground in Baynes sound, inside of Yellow island, while on the way to Comox. The report could not be verified.

We Want You

To see our $6, $8, and $10 men's tweed suits and our boy's $1, $1.50, and $2 suits. Russell & McDonald's clearing out sale of clothing, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

Bark in a Critical Position.

Advices have just been received from Barclay Sound that the American bark Carrollton is in a dangerous position inside of Village island. She drifted in on Monday and but for the skill of an Indian pilot would have piled up on the rocky shore of the island. She was gotten in to an anchorage and an Indian messenger sent to Alberni to have word forwarded to Nanaimo. The news was sent to this city by Fred Saunders and Henry Saunders notified the customs people. The steamer Mischief which goes to the wreck of the Norway will probably go to Barclay Sound. The C.P.N. Co. wired to Cartmanah to intercept the Maude on her way to West Coast points. It was reported this afternoon that the Carrollton had gone ashore, but the story could not be verified. The bark is in ballast and was on her way to Nanaimo after a cargo of coal.

A Fiend in Disguise.

Eugene, Ore., March 2.—Albert Moss and his father quarrelled last night. A neighbor named Coleman sided with the elder Moss. Young Moss in revenge shot and killed one of Coleman's daughters, fatally wounded Coleman and seriously wounded another daughter. Moss then blew out his own brains.

Reported Insurgent Defeat.

Buenos Ayres, March 2.—Rio Grande despatches say the insurgents have been defeated at Sarandi with a loss of 400 killed and many wounded. The government forces captured a number of prisoners and guns.

PERSONAL.

A. Bartlett, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

Captain W. R. George is back from Alaska.

W. R. Dennis, of Port Townsend, arrived in town this morning.

Col. A. N. Hamilton returned here from Seattle this morning.

L. G. McPhillips and E. P. Davies, of Vancouver, are in the city.

Hon. Justice Walkem was a passenger from the Mainland last evening.

H. P. Moody, of this city, has graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College.

Stephen Finley, owner and manager of the B. C. Stage Co., is down from Cariboo.

Daniel Kelleher, of Seattle, one of the leading lawyers of that city, is here on legal business.

G. H. Selig left for San Francisco this morning in response to a telegram announcing the death of E. Bloomingdale, his father-in-law.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

FLOUR

WHEAT, HAY, MILL FEED, Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,

25 Government St., VICTORIA.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

FOOTBALL.

THE VANCOUVER TEAM.

The Vancouver team for to-morrow's Rugby game is as follows: Back, A. D. Baker; three-quarters, J. H. Senkler (captain), Miller; half-backs, Martin, E. Roselli; forwards, R. McK. Fripp, A. E. Quigley, H. C. Ackroyd, A. Taylor, J. Graham, H. Alexander, E. Bushnell, A. P. Horne and C. H. Mount.

THE WHEEL.

THE WANDERERS ENDORSE IT.

At a meeting of the executive of the Wanderers held yesterday the following was passed: "That this club heartily endorses the proposition contained in the memorandum furnished by the Victoria Athletic Grounds association, it being understood that the club will be consulted in the construction of the path referred to." The Wanderers are considering the advisability of changing the club name.

THE RING.

ENDS IN SMOKE.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 2.—Indictments against Mitchell for engaging in a prize fight and against others for aiding and abetting it were nolle prosequied to-day.

Mr. Labouchere has called Mr. Rhodes some very hard names in the course of his recent controversial attack upon the chartered company and the war in Matabeleland. No doubt Mr. Rhodes would be justified in returning the compliment, but he has certainly been ill-advised describing the member for Northampton as a "cynical sybarite," writes John Hatton in the Newcastle Chronicle. A cynic Mr. Labouchere probably is, but he is less of a sybarite than almost any other public man of his day. It cannot be said, for example, that there is any trace of sybaritism in his manner of dress. Some persons go so far as to say that he is the most shabbily dressed member of the house of commons. Nor in his eating or drinking is the slightest trace of luxurious self indulgence to be found. High thinking may not be attributed to him by everybody, but to plain living he can unquestionably lay claim. Though not an avowed teetotaller, he habitually drinks water with his meals, and seldom touches anything stronger than tea. Though the owner of a very large fortune, he lives more plainly than many working men, and has been heard to declare that he likes no dinner so well as a piece of bread and a slice of cold ham from the nearest cookshop.

PASSENGERS.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—A Wagner, W Roper, Wm Green, H Starr, J Smith, J McMillan, N Nelson, W Chliman, J Welsh, C D Hood and wife, D Keleher, A Snipes, T H Thompson, P A Paulson, W E George, Miss McKay, M Anderson, J Vogie, F Cook, A Bartlett, J A Forbes, J A Graham and wife, J Howarth, M Olsen, W B Denis, H Courtney.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Justice Walkem, Mr Hardie, M Strouss, R Begg, Wm Beach, J Thompson, Misses Hardies, W H Kettle, A Ferguson, R Gordon, W V Davies, L G McPhillips, J M Boyd, H Grant, Mrs Cass, C A Schooley, Mrs Kettle, J A Whittier, E Davies, S Blackson, D McIntyre, J Crawford, J McDonald, Misses McLean, L A Campbell.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Bank of Montreal, A Barker, Cates & McDermott, Cockson & Powe, M P Franck, E Wolf & Co, C Baker, John Bros, L Goodacre, Ramsay Bros, Wm Beach, Dom Express Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Sere & Co, Oppenheimer Bros.

DIED.

BISHOP—On the 25th inst., Caleb Bishop, a native of Hampshire, England, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2 p.m., from the family residence, corner of Russell Street and Craigflower Road, Victoria West. Friends are invited to attend.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotling Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.

417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

SMOKE

T and B

20 CENTS A PLUG.

MORRIS',

Colonist Block.

Two Little Girls in Blue

Is very popular, but not so much so as our sale of Ladies' Buttoned Boots. We are clearing a line at

$1.75 per pair.

Daisy Bell

Wears a pair of these boots and is the talk of the town.

A. B. Erskine,

Cor. Gov't & Johnson Streets.

DR. BAKER'S Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

OFFICE, 98 YATES ST.,

Over Cochrane & Munn's Drug Store Entrance Yates Street.

DOMINION CREAMERY

THE

Best in Canada.

ARRIVED AND Now on Sale AT

Erskine, Wall & Co.

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to the executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased, of the license now held by the said G. Bossi, deceased, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Russ House, situate on Johnston Street, in the City of Victoria.

ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
Executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased.
Feb. 12-30t

The Stanley House.

JUST ARRIVED

6 CASES New Spring Goods

CONSISTING OF

75 Pieces Fancy Prints,
20 Pieces Dress Tweeds,
25 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods,
1 Case Cashmere Hose,
1 Case Dress Trimmings and Braids,
Silks, Cravenette Cloths,
Black Dress Goods, Muslins, Embroideries,
Etc, Etc.

These are the very Newest Goods in the market. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

CASH IS KING!

GOOD LUMBER AND COAL Cheap for Cash at the ROCK BAY COAL AND WOOD YARD.

S. F. McINTOSH.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Ladies Costumes

Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS MATERIALS

2

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1862.

BANKERS

VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

AGENTS FOR

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organised. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the new famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase) £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE £270,000, $1,314,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

PAIN-KILLER PERRY DAVIS'

WILL QUICKLY CURE DIPHTHERIA, QUINSY, COLDS AND COUGHS.